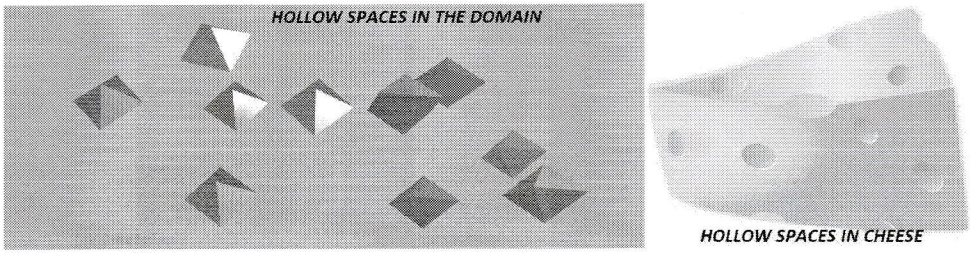
CHAPTER 5

GEOMETRY-FREQUENCY-RESONANCE

What are Atoms?

As we have mentioned before, there are three elements making up the universe: 1) Darkness, 2) Light, 3) Lightning. Each element has its own domain and can only manifest and move within its domain. The cube-shaped domains are comprised of a geometric, non physical fiber, or medium, which suffuses the universe. Vibration causes the aether to contract; as soon as the aether contracts, it causes the fiber of the domain to contract with it. When the fiber of the domain contracts, it releases "bubbles" of geometric shape. The contraction of the domain can be compared to the contraction of cheese – During the maturation process, cheese loses moisture and contracts. As a result of the contraction, the cheese releases hollow spaces, also known as holes in cheese. The process of manifestation of atoms is very similar - When the domain contracts, it releases hollow spaces, just like cheese. However, there are differences between the holes in cheese and the geometric bubbles of the domain - Firstly, the hollow spaces in the domain have a geometric shape. And secondly, the geometric bubbles can move freely within their domain. Atoms can be compared to bubbles in water. A bubble in water is the absence of the surrounding medium, water. Likewise, "bubbles" in the medium of the domain represent the absence of the surrounding medium, namely, the geometrically aligned medium of its domain. As we know, bubbles in water adapt a spherical shape; "bubbles" in the domain, on the other hand, can only form geometric shapes due to the geometric arrangement of the medium itself.



Pic.1 : atoms of Darkness

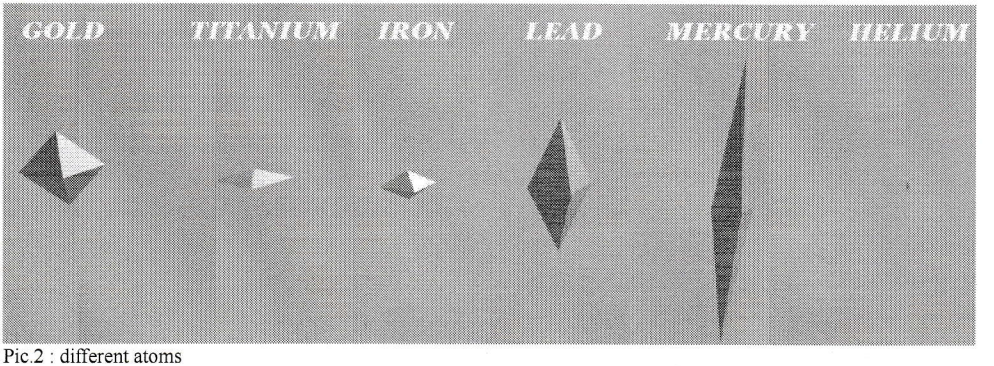
Picture 1 shows octahedral atoms surrounded by the medium (depicted blue). Atoms are empty spaces which are void of the surrounding medium.

Atoms can move freely, and at any known speed, across the domain. However,

if two atoms hit on each other, they will bounce off of each other. An atom can only move within its medium, but as soon as it hits on space that is not covered by the medium, like another atom, it hits on an obstacle. If we had an atom the size of a grapefruit, and tried to penetrate it with the finger, we would sense a solid and impenetrable surface. Our hand, which is matter, can move freely across the domain, but as soon as we hit on space that is not covered by the medium, the void space acts as a solid, impenetrable obstacle. All solid matter around us is comprised of tiny, hollow, and geometric spaces which are not covered by the medium of the domain, and, therefore, act as solid obstacles.

Atomic Shapes

Let's remember that frequencies are tones; and just like in music, frequencies in the aether may differ in notes, chords, pitches etc. The variety of frequencies create a variety of different atomic shapes and sizes. However, the basic geometry of Darkness (physical matter) is octahedral. This means that atoms of matter may differ in size, width, and depth, while their base is always quadrilateral, resembling double sided pyramids.



Pic.2 : different atoms

The elements in picture 2 are depicted in different shapes and sizes, yet the base is quadrilateral in all cases, since the base of atoms in the element "Darkness" is identical due to the uniform geometry of the medium of the domain. The difference between atoms is in their shape and mass. Mercury, for example, is elongated, whereas titanium is flat. This is also the crucial difference between these two metals. As we know, titanium is a light, non-reactive, and extremely resistant metal. Mercury, on the other hand, is quite the opposite - it's liquid, heavy, and reacts with air. The characteristics of both metals are determined by their shape.

Atomic mass

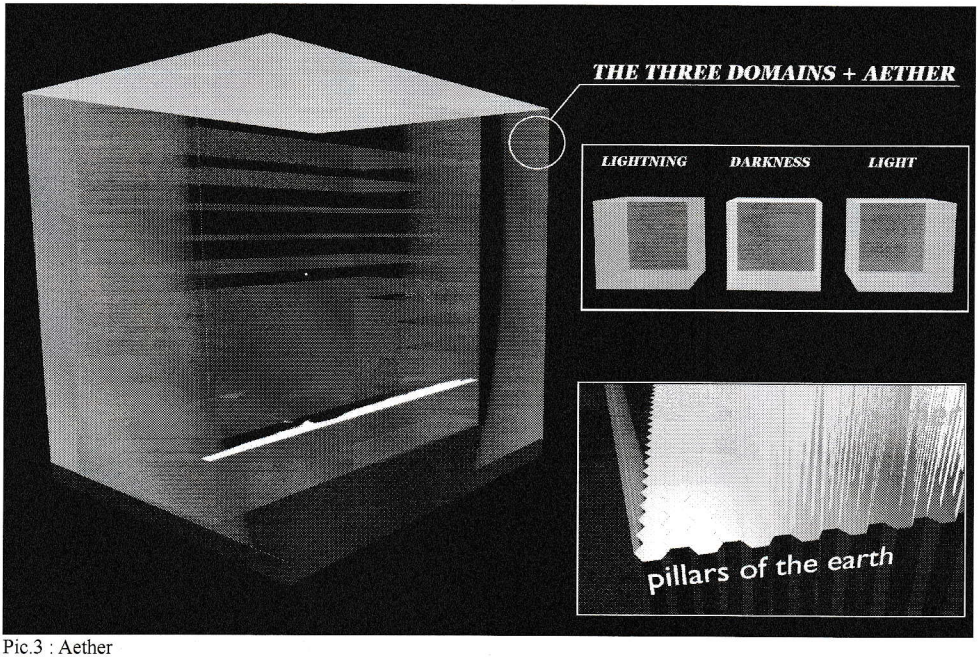
Titanium	47,8
Iron	55,8
Gold	196,97
Mercury	200,59
Lead	207,2

Lead, mercury, and gold have approximately the same atomic mass of around 200. Gold is the most resistant metal of the three heavy metals on the list. Lead is far less resistant than gold; and mercury is liquid. While all three metals have a similar volume, some have an elongated shape, and some have a flatter shape - this defines their properties. The more elongated the atoms, the less resistant the element. Lead is more elongated than gold and is, therefore, less resistant. Mercury, while having the same mass as gold, is liquid due to its extremely elongated shape. Iron and titanium have a similar atomic mass; yet titanium is extremely resistant, while iron is far less resistant than titanium. The reason for that is in the elongation of the two metals – iron is more elongated than titanium; the titanium atom is extremely flat, which provides the resistance to the metal.

Gravity is Aethereal Vibration

Vibration is the universal law which defines all physical and chemical processes in the universe. The fundamental aspect of vibration is its attraction qualities - vibration is attraction. For example, if you hold a piece of paper to a blowing didgeridoo, it's likely to get picked up by the acoustic vibration, and get drawn to the source of the vibration. This phenomenon is also known as acoustic levitation. What is generally known as "gravity" is aethereal vibration. Aether is in a state of constant vibration, vibrating at a very high frequency. Similarly to the other categories of light, aether is a form of light which is comprised of a geometric fiber which permeates and suffuses the domains of the elements, and provides the platform for all physical and chemical processes in the universe. Having a geometric arrangement, aether also has the property to respond to geometry. For example, geometric shapes and alignments reflect an aethereal frequency corresponding to their geometry. Atoms, being geometric building blocks, "reflect" an aethereal frequency corresponding to their geometry. But we want to stay focused on the force generally referred to as

"gravity". We know that the aether conducts and distributes the vibration of the pillars of the Earth below; therefore, aethereal vibration increases downwards, towards the pillars. All atoms strive downwards, as that is where the source of aethereal vibration is - "gravity" is aethereal vivration increasing towards the pillars of the Earth.



Pic.3 : Aether

"Throughout space there is energy. Is this energy static or kinetic! If static our hopes are in vain; if kinetic — and this we know it is, for certain — then it is a mere question of time when men will succeed in attaching their machinery to the very wheelwork of nature. Experiments with Alternate Currents of High Potential and High Frequency."

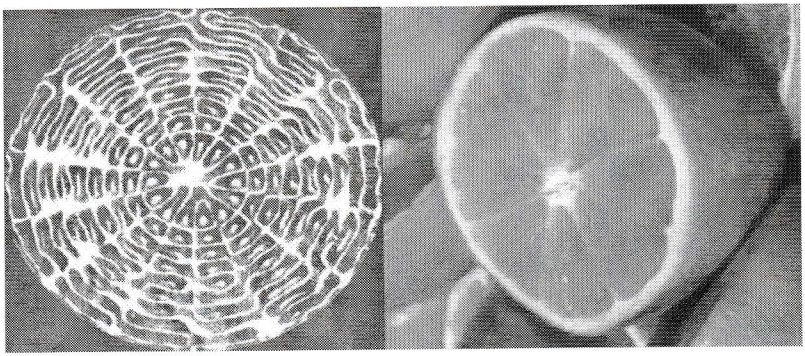
Nicola Tesla

Picture 3 shows the aethereal body resting on the foundation below. The foundation below is comprised of hexagonal pillars of about 1 foot in diameter which are vibrating at a high frequency. In addition, the aether is overlaid with three cubical elementary domains which make up the medium for the atoms.

The Word Of God

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God." - *John 1 : 1*

Before creating anything, God established the aethereal body to be the light, source of energy, and blueprint for all Creation. Unlike the fabric of the domains, the fabric of the aether is highly rich in patterns, which we see throughout nature. The most common example of this geometry can be observed in plants, fruits, and vegetables.

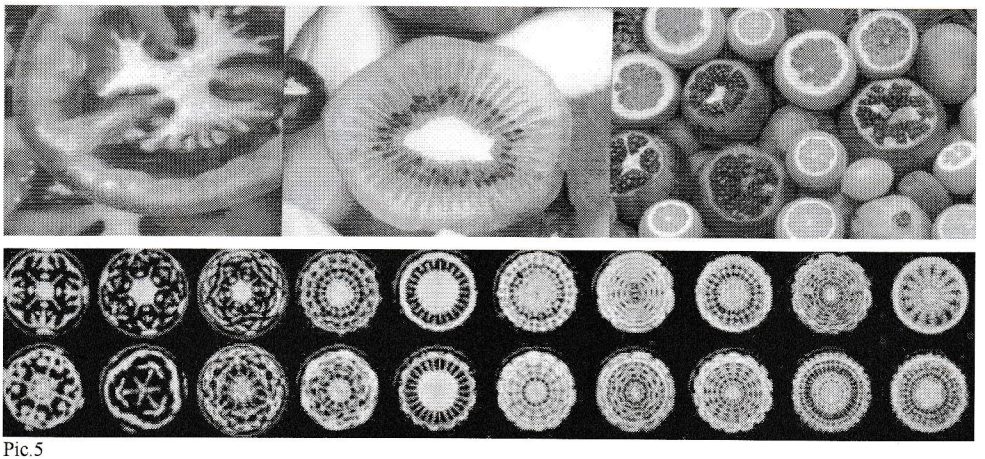


Pic.4

We have been indoctrinated that all life forms are the result of a self-replication induced by a DNA code which contains all genetic information. In reality, every form, from the random tomato to the complex human, is a 3-dimensional pattern in the aether, or The Word of God. If we expose a layer of sand to vibration, it will form what is called cymatic patterns, or sand patterns. Different frequencies create different patterns; the higher the frequency, the more complex the sand pattern.

Picture 4 shows a sand pattern caused by vibration on the left, and a conventional orange on the right. Do you see the similarities? The reason why different frequencies cause sand to adapt different patterns is because the 2-dimensional layer of sand on the plate adopts the contours of the 3-dimensional pattern in the aether; thus the sand reveals a 2-dimensional slice of the 3-dimensional pattern. However, vibration does not form complex patterns on its own. What we are dealing with is aethereal contraction - vibration causes the fabric of the aether to contract; but unlike the domains, the aether does not release bubbles when it contracts, but forms 3-dimensional patterns. Different frequencies cause the fabric to contract to different degrees. Different degrees of contraction create different patterns. The higher the frequency, the more complex the pattern. When we add a flat surface and sand to the process, we

can observe how sand begins to fill the 3-dimensional pattern in the aether and adopt its contours. Fruits, vegetables, and creatures grow and develop according to the principle of "filling" patterns in the aether. An orange grows as elements from the ground fill the three dimensional pattern in the aether which remains imprinted in the anatomy of the fruit. Plants, fruits, and vegetables are in fact 3-dimensional aethereal patterns. Heliocentric science dictates that all shapes are somehow coordinated by a DNA string embedded in the seeds. In actuality, everything is made up of two factors: The first factor is the aether, which represents the blueprint and "frame" for creation. The second factor is frequency and geometry, which causes the aether to contract and bring forth its variety of patterns. Creation is an interplay between the aether, which is light, and vibration, which is music – in principle, everything is light and music. Any given frequency creates a unique pattern in the aether, and reveals the spectrum of God's design which is expressed in the Word of God. When we are looking at a fruit, we are looking at a solidified three dimensional aethereal pattern.



Pic.5

Picture 6 shows some fruits and vegetables above, and cymatic patterns below. Can you spot the tomato and the kiwi among the cymatic patterns? It's difficult not to see the parallels. In fact, one can tell from the picture alone that all fruits and vegetables are nothing but three dimensional cymatic patterns. Every tree, every plant, every fruit, every creature is a three dimensional pattern in the aether created by an ensemble of different frequencies. Aether is the Word Of God through whom all creation came into being, as John accurately points out in John 1 : 1 - 3 :

"In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God. The same was in the beginning with God. All things were made by him ; and without him was not any thing made that was made."

Nicola Tesla tries to explain the interplay between light and energy (vibration/music) in an interview with a journalist by the name John Smith in 1899. In addition to his countless patents, discoveries, and inventions, Nicola Tesla is also known for his unconventional concepts and views. One of his claims was that everything is light, including matter, which, according to Tesla, is also a form of light.

*" ... **Matter is created from the original and eternal energy that we know as Light.** It shone, and brought forth stars, the planets, man, and everything on the Earth and in the Universe. **Matter is an expression of infinite forms of Light, because energy is older than it.** There are four laws of Creation. The first is that **the source of all the baffling, dark plot that the mind cannot conceive, or mathematics measure. In that plot fit the whole Universe.***

*The second law is spreading a **darkness, which is the true nature of Light**, from the inexplicable and it's transformed into the Light. **The third law is the necessity of the Light to become a matter of Light.** The fourth law is: no beginning and no end; three previous laws always take place and the Creation is eternal. "*

Nicola Tesla

"... Matter is created from the original and eternal energy that we know as Light ." - Matter is created and contained within its domain, which is comprised of light. Technically, solidified matter is the absence of light, since atoms are geometric "bubbles" void of the surrounding medium of the domain.

"..Matter is an expression of infinite forms of Light,.." - Physical matter is a form of light. All three domains are made up of Light.

"...In that plot fit the whole Universe." - If we replace the term "plot" with the term "domain", it couldn't be a more accurate description of the domain concept. Matter exists within a plot/domain that extends throughout the entire universe. Matter is omnipresent in the form of light. It's everywhere around us, but we can only perceive it when the medium contracts and releases geometric particles, which then act as solid obstacles that are void of light. With that in mind, the famous phrase " Everything is light.", made by Nicola Tesla, does no longer sound wild and out of place.

"...darkness, which is the true nature of Light,... " - "Darkness" means matter. Throughout the ancient world, until the first half of the 20th century, matter was also referred to as "Darkness". Tesla states that light reveals its true nature and geometry in a solidified form. Solid matter is indeed the true nature of light.

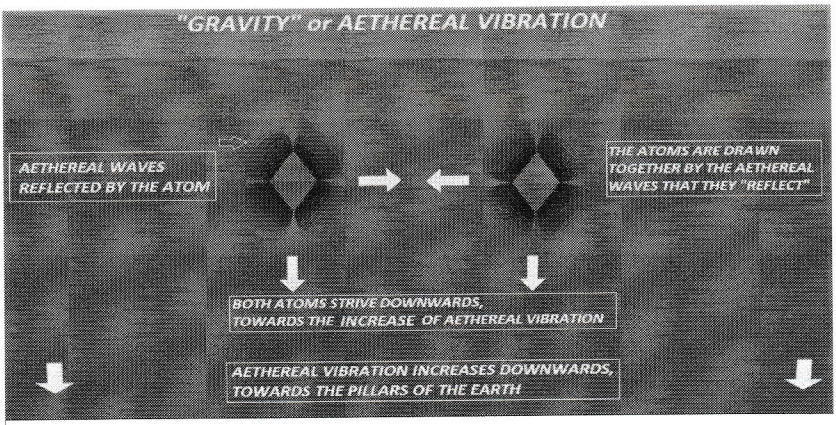
"The third law is the necessity of the Light to become a matter of Light." - We could elaborate this statement further, but it's essentially a confirmation of the previous statements - "Light becomes matter."

Geometry and Resonance

In order to avoid confusion, let's once again recall the categories of light : 1) the three elementary domains, 2) "visible / visual light" or the light body that makes up our perspective, and 3) aether / The Word Of God. Aether is the light that provides vibration/energy for the entire universe. All physical processes can only take place in the presence of the aether.

Unlike the aether, the domains (of the elements) are not in a state of vibration and do not create 3-dimensional patterns when contracted, instead they release "geometric bubbles". As soon as the medium of the domain has released geometric bubbles, it has met its only purpose. The domain does not provide the conditions for further physical processes. From then on, the released bubbles are picked up by the aether and begin to interact with the environment according to the known laws of physics. We want to stay focused on the interaction between the aether and atoms. Atoms are quadrilateral blocks of different sizes and shapes. What we want to know is how atomic geometry interacts with aethereal light. First of all, when we refer to the aether being light, we need to imagine this light as a bright beam of sunlight. Like we know from visible light, white light contains all the frequencies / colors of the rainbow. When white light is slowed down, it vibrates at lower frequencies and releases different colors corresponding to the frequency. Different frequencies create different colors. The color blue, for example, has a relatively high frequency, while red has the lowest. With this correlation in mind, we can apply it to the aether. Aethereal light can be compared to a bright beam of sunlight comprising all frequencies in the universe. The question is, How to extract the different frequencies from the aether and how to disperse aethereal light into its spectra? - And this is where the universal law of Geometry – Frequency – Resonance comes into play. Whether we are talking about visible light or about aethereal light – there is always a correlation between geometry and frequency. When we are looking at a red tomato, it's not the tomato producing the red color, it's the molecular structure of the surface of the tomato which reflects the red spectrum of light, whereas all the other colors are being absorbed. In other words - when white light hits on the surface of the tomato, the geometric structure of the surface "reflects" the frequency corresponding to its geometry,

which, in this case, is the frequency of red. Same with aethereal light – when the vibrating fabric of the aethereal body illuminates an atom, the geometric atom reflects an aethereal frequency that corresponds to its geometry thus sending out aethereal waves into the environment.

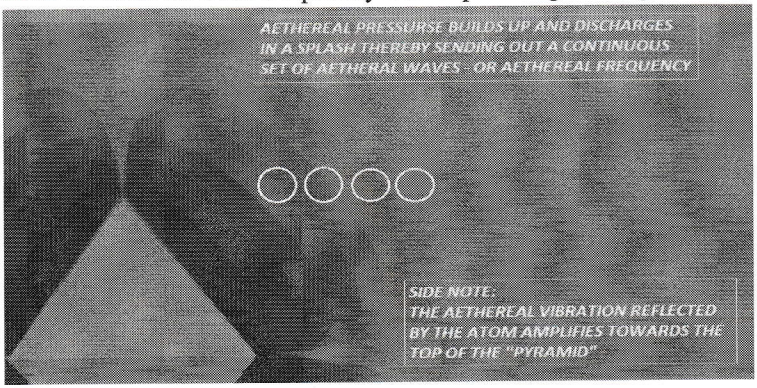

"GRAVITY" or AETHEREAL VIBRATION
AETHEREAL WAVES REFLECTED BY THE ATOM
THE ATOMS ARE DRAWN TOGETHER BY THE AETHEREAL WAVES THAT THEY "REFLECT"
BOTH ATOMS STRIVE DOWNWARDS, TOWARDS THE INCREASE OF AETHEREAL VIBRATION
AETHEREAL VIBRATION INCREASES DOWNWARDS, TOWARDS THE PILLARS OF THE EARTH

1) ATTRACTION IS AETHEREAL VIBRATION. AETHEREAL WAVES ARE DRAWN TOWARDS THE SOURCE OF AETHEREAL WAVES. EACH ATOM IS "REFLECTING" AETHEREAL WAVES; AS SOON AS THESE WAVES GET IN CONTACT WITH OTHER WAVES, THEY ARE DRAWN TOWARDS THE SOURCE, AS THAT IS WHERE THE INTENSITY OF THE AETHREAL WAVES AMPLIFIES. THIS WAY, ATOMS ARE DRAWN TOGETHER, AND HELD TOGETHER.

2)ATOMS STRIVE DOWNWARDS, AS THE INTENSITY OF AETHEREAL VIBRATION INCREASES TOWARDS THE PILLARS OF THE EARTH, WHICH SET THE AETHEREAL BODY IN MOTION AND SERVE AS THE SOURCE OF ALL AETHEREAL VIBRATION. TECHNICALLY, IT'S NOT THE ATOMS THAT ARE DRAWN DOWNWARDS, IT'S THE AETHEREAL WAVES THAT THEY RADIATE - AETHEREAL WAVES ARE ALWAYS ATTRACTED BY THE INCREASE OF AETHEREAL VIBRATION - DOWNWARDS, OR TOWARDS OTHER ATOMS.

Pic.6 : atom and aethereal waves

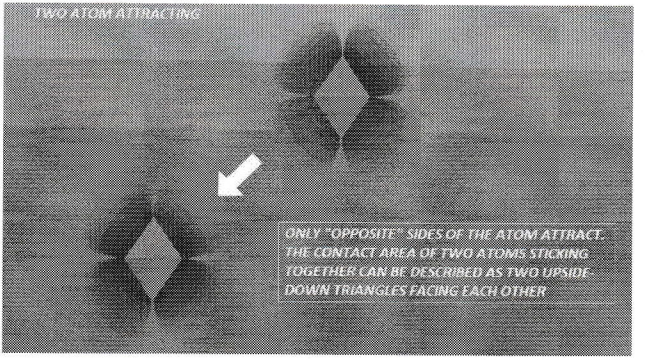
Aethereal light is subjected to the same universal law of Geometry-Frequency-Resonance as visible light. Like visible light, aethereal light resonates to geometry and reflects an aethereal frequency into the environment. (Picture 6). There is a correlation between geometry and frequency. Every atom on the periodic table reflects its own frequency corresponding to its geometry.


AETHEREAL PRESSURSE BUILDS UP AND DISCHARGES IN A SPLASH THEREBY SENDING OUT A CONTINUOUS SET OF AETHERAL WAVES - OR AETHEREAL FREQUENCY
SIDE NOTE:
THE AETHEREAL VIBRATION REFLECTED BY THE ATOM AMPLIFIES TOWARDS THE TOP OF THE "PYRAMID"

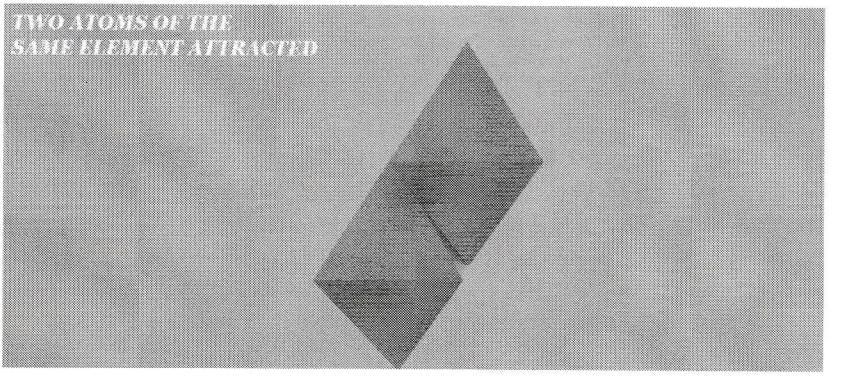
Pic.7

The principle behind aethereal waves created by atoms could not be simpler:

The aether is in a state of vibration. And because of the vibration of the surrounding aether, there builds up aethereal pressure around the atom. As soon as the pressure reaches a certain point, the pressure discharges in a wave in the aether. This creates a continuous sequence of aethereal waves which also have the property to attract. On the right: two atoms attracting each other, as their aethereal waves intersect. This creates a force between the two atoms which draws them together like two magnets.


TWO ATOM ATTRACTING
ONLY "OPPOSITE" SIDES OF THE ATOM ATTRACT. THE CONTACT AREA OF TWO ATOMS STICKING TOGETHER CAN BE DESCRIBED AS TWO UPSIDE-DOWN TRIANGLES FACING EACH OTHER

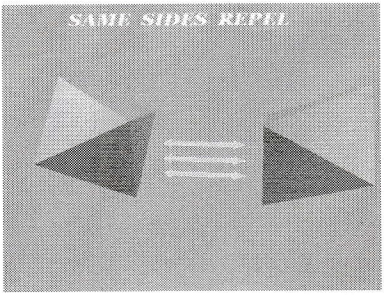
Atoms are drawn to atoms of similar geometry. In addition, they are also drawn downwards, as aethereal vibration increases towards the pillars of the Earth. (Picture 6)



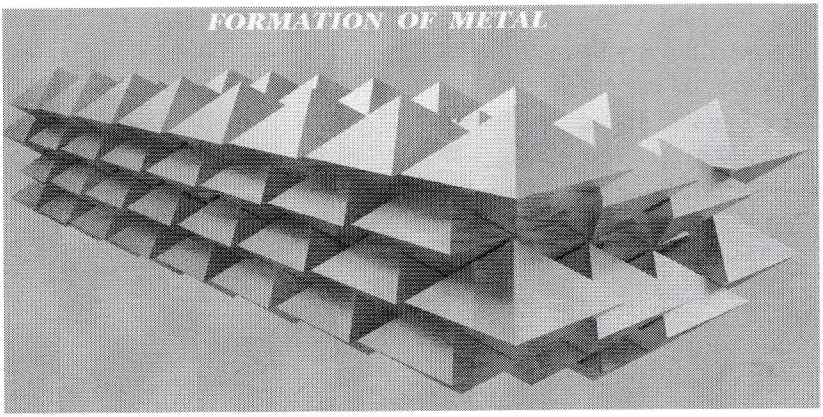
Pic.8: two atoms held together by the aether-force

Picture 8 : Two atoms of the same element attracting each other. When the geometric atom reflects the corresponding aethereal frequency, it strives downwards, towards the source of the aethereal vibration , which is why atoms and matter have weight. Bigger atoms have more weight; smaller atoms have less weight. Since atoms are hollow bubbles, they have no weight of their own, but receive all of their properties, physical and chemical (which is the same), including weight, from the aether. Atoms of cognate geometry reflect cognate frequencies and, therefore, conduct the frequency which corresponds to their geometry. When the atom picks up a frequency corresponding to its geometry,

it automatically gets drawn towards the source of that frequency. The intensity of the vibration increases towards the source, and the resonating atom is attracted towards the source, in this case, towards another atom of similar, or same, geometry. This is the fundamental principle behind the formation of elements. For example, iron atoms predominantly attract other iron atoms; titanium atoms attract titanium atoms etc. This is due to the fact that they share geometry and, therefore, frequencies.

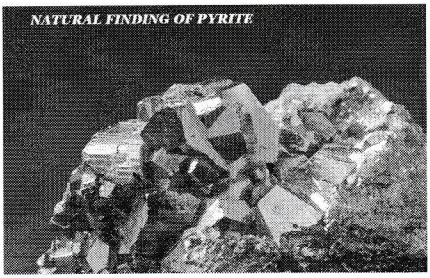


Note that only the opposite sides of atoms attract, whereas same sides repel. We know this principle from magnets. If we take two horseshoe magnets and try to join N with N and S with S, we will sense a repulsion. Similarly, atoms only join as depicted in picture 8, while same side repel. In fact, atoms are essentially tiny magnets. Every element, every stone, every piece of metal is in fact a huge gathering of tiny octahedral magnets. We are all familiar with the sound that it makes when we brake a piece of wood or steel - What we actually hear is a sudden disconnection of many, many small magnets.



Pic.9

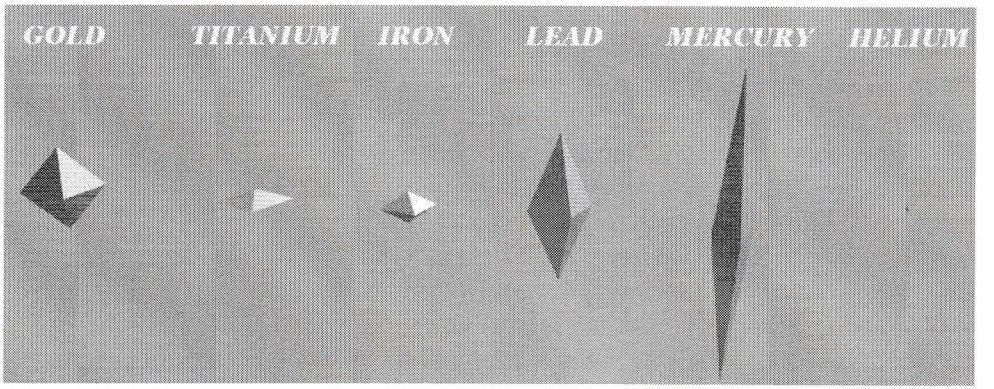
Picture 9 illustrates how atoms of metals are arranged. Findings of natural metals show that the crystal-like shapes tend to have sharp edges and flat sides, which indicates a geometric structure and alignment on the atomic level.



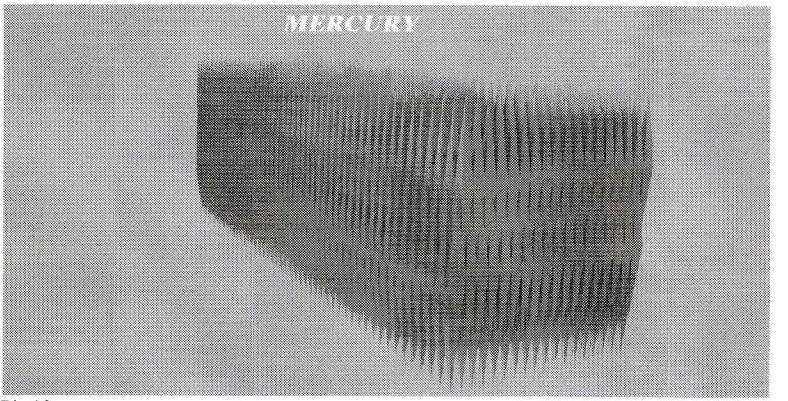
The heliocentric model of the atom cannot possibly arrange to structures with

perfectly flat sides, and perfectly straight and sharp edges, yet that is exactly how raw metals occur in nature.

Atomic Shapes and Properties



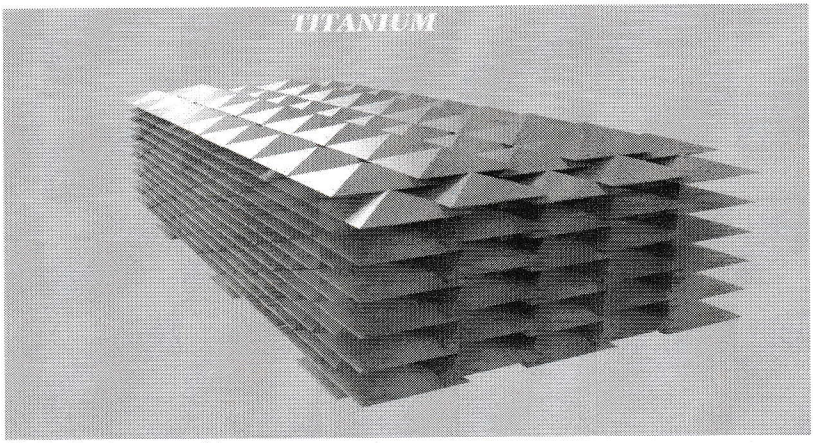
Now let's talk about atomic shapes and how they determine the properties of metals. We know that titanium is the most resistant metal, while mercury is one of the least resistant. Can you guess from the picture the major difference in the shape between mercury and titanium? Exactly. Mercury is extremely elongated, while titanium is extremely flat. The reason why mercury is liquid is its extremely elongated shape. The longer and thinner the faces of the atom,the less they attract, and the less resistant the structure. The shorter and thicker the faces, the more they attract; the more they attract, the more solid the metal.



Pic.10 : mercury

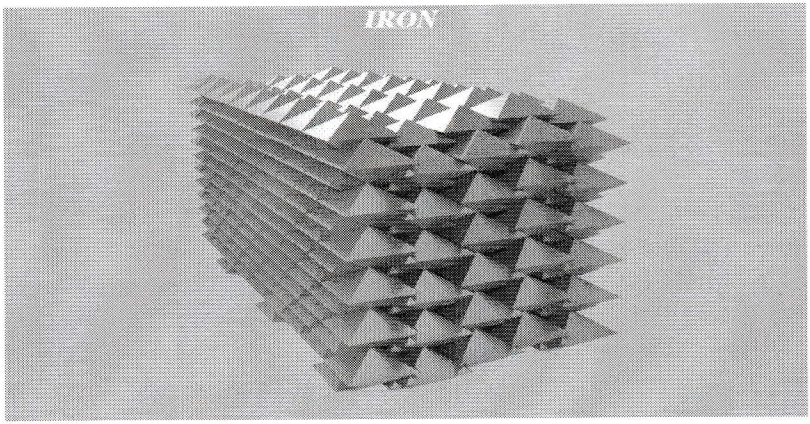
The structure of mercury has only little resistance compared to other metals. If we look at the structure, it becomes obvious that it must be flexible and easy to bend, and even to separate. If we take a needle and pierce the structure from

above, it will drive through the entire structure without serious resistance. If we drive the needle sideways through the side of the structure, it will slice it easily. In fact, the structure of mercury has so little resistance that it's liquid.



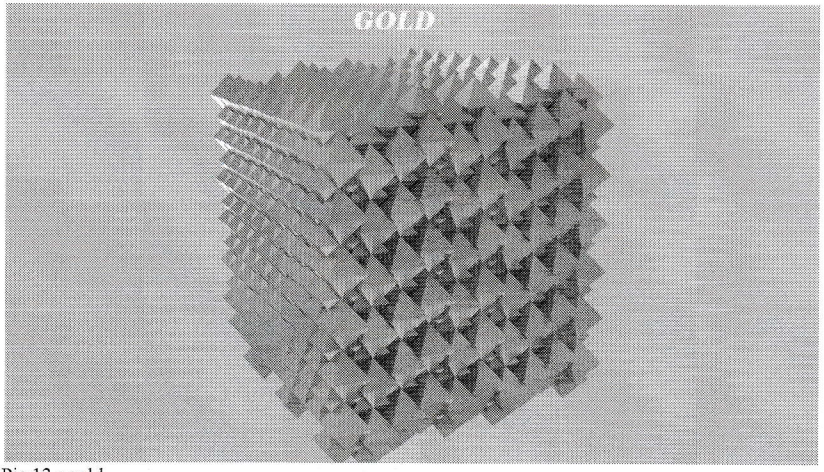
Pic.11 :Titanium zoomed in

Whole different story with titanium - the horizontally aligned structure made up of flat atoms provides a high resistance to the metal. If we poked the structure with a needle from above, we wouldn't be able to penetrate the structure. If we poked it sideways, we couldn't slice through it due to the much stronger attachment of the atoms, which is provided by their flat shape.

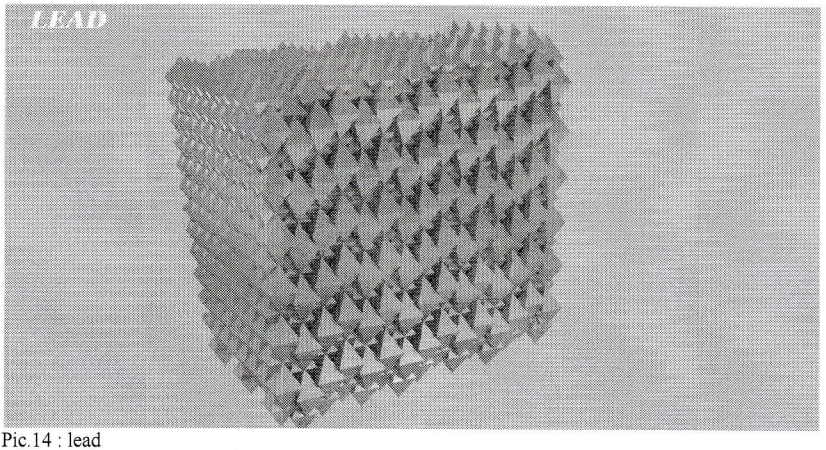


Pic.12 : iron

Iron is less resistant than titanium. The atomic shape of the iron atom is more elongated. Although iron is considered a solid metal, it's still relatively flexible and relatively easy to bend. If we tried to penetrate the structure in picture 12 with a sharp item, we would experience resistance, nevertheless, we would be able to drive through the upper layers due to the more elongated shape of the iron atom.



Pic.13 : gold



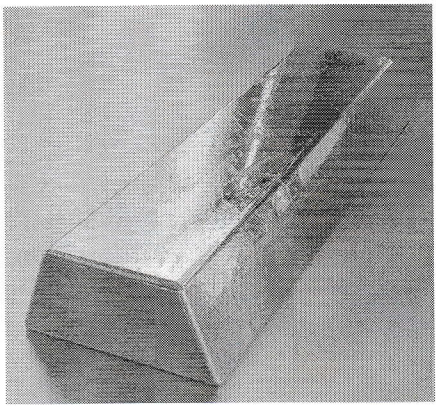
Pic.14 : lead

Gold is a relatively flexible metal. It's easy to bend and to scratch. If we take a look at the atomic structure of gold, we can see why gold is a softer and more flexible metal than iron - the atoms of gold are more elongated than those of iron. Lead is another soft metal and is even more flexible that gold. While the lead atom has about the same atomic mass as gold, the lead atom is more elongated. Looking at the structure of lead, we get a sense why this metal is so easy to bend and to penetrate.

Note that gold, lead, and mercury have similar atomic mass of around 200. Contrary to Rutherford's layout of atomic anatomy, with its multitude of electrons orbiting over several orbits, at the neck breaking speed of light, while balancing out another multitude of neutrons and protons in the nucleus, the atomic mass in the octahedral layout is determined by the surface area of the atom alone. Despite their different shapes, gold, lead, and mercury have similar

surface area. The only difference between them - the surface area is distributed differently. Gold is shorter and wider at the base, while mercury is thin at the base, but extremely elongated. Iron and titanium have a similar atomic mass of around 50 and, therefore, a similar surface area. However, titanium is flat and wide at the base and, therefore, extremely resistant, while iron is thinner at the base, but more elongated.

Colors and Geometry



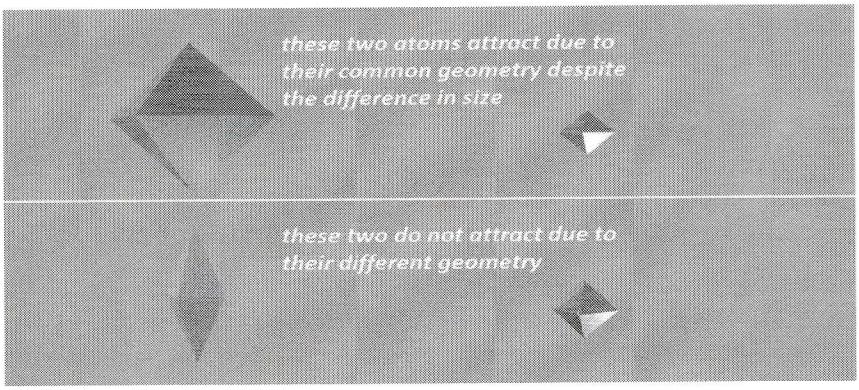
Each metal has its own color. Perhaps the most popular color is the color of gold. The color of each metal is determined by the geometry of its atomic structure. The shapes of atoms differ from metal to metal. With a different arrangement on the atomic level, the whole structure of the element is aligned according to the geometry of the atom. Like we already know, there is always a correlation between frequency and geometry. When visible light, which is comprised of a vibrating geometric fiber, illuminates the geometrically arranged surface of an element, the surface resonates with the corresponding frequency and thus reflects a frequency of light which we then perceive as color. The geometric structure of gold, for example, resonates with a frequency of visible light which we know as the color of gold. But there is something special about gold. Its color differs from any other metal and is even believed to have an enchanting effect on the observer. This is not by coincidence, but due to a special geometric arrangement of the surface, which is due to a special geometry present in the atom of gold. We all know the term "golden ratio", but have we ever wondered why the ratio is called "golden" ? Would it be surprising if it turned out that the term derived from the geometry present in the atom of gold? After all, visible color is a visual transmission of the structure and its geometry. When we see the color gold, we may receive a visual display of the popular golden ratio in the form of frequency. A "golden frequency"? Every color we see is a frequency in the fabric of visible light. Technically, metals, like everything else, have no color at all. What we perceive as colors are the different frequencies of light resonating with the geometry of the structure and reflecting the surface geometry in the form of frequency into the environment. This is another aspect that the current

model of the atom cannot possibly account for. The widespread belief of atoms being "solar systems" in miniature excludes a presence of structure and geometry, which we know to be present in each element. Otherwise, we wouldn't observe any colors in nature. It's hard to picture a world without geometry on the atomic level. A world void of any atomic, structural, and molecular geometry, a world comprised of tiny spheres which would not be capable of reflecting different frequencies of visible light - such a world would not have light at all, let alone colors, since the entire spectrum of light would be absorbed and everything would appear pitch black. Not only that, it's safe to say that a universe void of geometry on the atomic level and without the aether could not exist at all.

Molecules

The most common substance in our world is water. It's the foundation of all organic life. From a scientific standpoint, water is a paranormal substance that does not fit into any frame of commonly known laws of physics. It expands when frozen, but only to certain degree, then, it shrinks again; hot water freezes faster than cold water; water has a high surface tension that is not proportional to its high viscosity and the list of anomalies of water goes on and on, all while water officially has a very simple molecule - two hydrogen atoms attached to an oxygen atom. The reason why scientists are having a hard time understanding water, is because water has at least one atom of the element Light to the compound. Heliocentric science does not acknowledge the existence of Light, since the existence of other elements beside Darkness does not fit into the heliocentric round Earth model. We are going to stick to the example of H2O in order to understand how atoms form molecules and what laws are involved. The first law that we are going to examine is the law of resonance. Since we know that geometry of the atom corresponds to the aethereal frequency that it "reflects", we can also assume that atoms of similar, and especially of identical geometry resonate and thus attract each other more than they attract atoms of a different geometry. However, the resonance between two atoms is not limited to their sizes in respect to each other - atoms of different size and mass can attract each other just as well, provided that they have a similar geometry. For example, an atom with the atomic mass of 50 can bind atoms with the mass of 2, provided their geometry matches. In order to get an idea how their frequencies resonate despite the difference in mass, we need to understand that similarly to numbers, frequencies can share a common root and be cognate. For example, let's take the numbers 18 and 324. At first glance, they

may seem like randomly picked numbers. At the second glance, we realize that 324 is 18 squared. If we take the number 342, it still has 18 as factor. Same goes for 1134, 450, 1728, 2610, etc. Note that the cross sums of all these numbers is identical to the cross sum of 18, namely 9. All of these numbers are cognate, since they all have 9 in them. Likewise, apparently different frequencies can be related through a root and attract each other. If we were to increase an atom in size (provided that it was possible), while retaining its geometry, the frequency would decrease, yet the correlation between geometry and frequency would remain. And since the geometry would remain, the root of the frequency would remain as well, since attracting frequencies are not bound to atomic mass and magnitude, but to the geometry itself.


these two atoms attract due to
their common geometry despite
the difference in size
these two do not attract due to
their different geometry

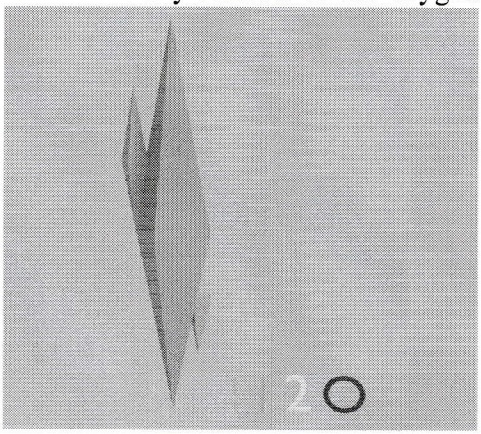
Pic.15

Picture 15 shows two geometrically identical atoms of different sizes. The atom on the left reflects a lower frequency than the small atom on the right, yet there is a mutual correlation between both atoms. This correlation is in their geometry. Considering the correlation between geometry and frequency, we can assume that the frequencies of both are just as related as their geometry. If we recall the numbers from earlier, and try draw a parallel, the atom on the left would be resonating at a frequency equivalent to the number, let's say, 18. The atom on the right would be resonating at a frequency equivalent to the number 2574 (18 *143). Both frequencies are cognate due to their common root. Cognate geometry, frequency, and resonance between atoms is the fundamental principle of the universe. This is why there are molecules consisting of atoms that are different in size, which we will see soon.

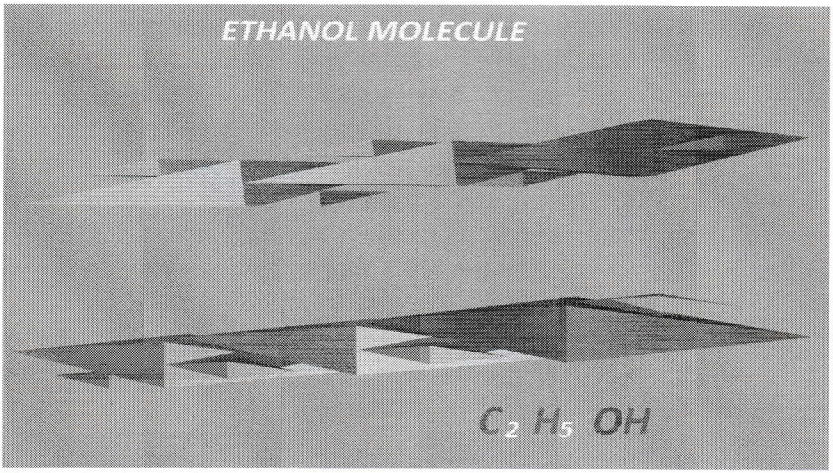
However, the frequencies do not have to be precisely cognate. Two atoms of different sizes, but of similar frequency will still attract each other, even if their geometry and frequency slightly deviates from the common root. The more the frequency deviates from the root, the less they attract each other. The closer their frequency is to a common root, the more they attract. For example, each

metal consists of its own atoms, since atoms of identical geometry attract the most. This is the principle behind all gathering of atoms to elements - atoms have the strongest attraction within their own element due to the identical geometry. Gold atoms attract gold atoms; copper atoms attract copper; and lead atoms attract lead atoms etc.

Let's get back to the molecule of water which officially consists of one oxygen atom with the mass of 16, and two hydrogen atoms with the mass of 1 each. Considering the fact that H2O consists of 2 elements of Darkness, namely, hydrogen and oxygen, we can conclude that despite the difference in mass, oxygen and hydrogen have similar or identical geometry. Otherwise, they wouldn't attract each other to form a compound. Both, hydrogen and oxygen are gases. Gases have elongated atoms.



Like we already know, the longer the atoms, the less they attract. The picture on the right illustrates an H2O molecule : A bigger Oxygen atom binds two smaller hydrogen atoms. Note that this is an approximate illustration and may deviate from actuality.



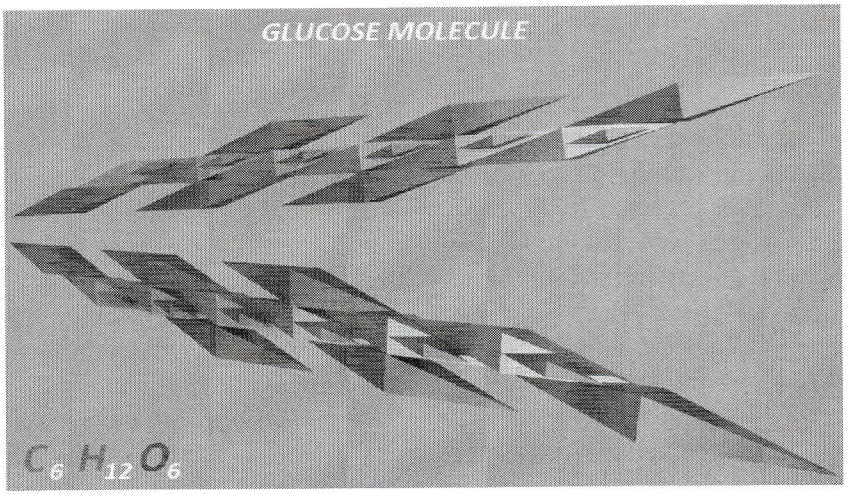
Pic.16 : ethanol molecule

Picture 16 : An ethanol molecule. All gases have similar atomic shapes, but differ in the mass. The atom C (carbon) has a mass of 12; O (oxygen) a mass of 16; and H (hydrogen) has a mass of 1. As we can see, the octahedral shape

perfectly matches the arrangements of atoms in molecules and compounds, and allows atoms and molecules to assemble to crystalline structures like we find them in nature.

Molecules are stable because they usually do not attract more atoms to their compound. A molecule is a set of several octahedral shaped atoms forming a stable compound.

Molecules, Tastes and Smells



Pic.17 : glucose molecule

Each atom has its own geometry and frequency that it resonates to, but within a stable molecule, all atoms within the compound produce a collective symphony. Picture 17 is a glucose molecule. Note that the geometrical arrangement of the molecule is apt for further geometrical composition of the given element. We know that sugar, as well as salt, form geometric crystals with straight edges and even sides - this is another piece of evidence that the composition of crystals is geometric on the molecular level; and we know that Rutherford's atoms are not capable of forming geometric shapes.

Now let us see what exactly makes sugar sugar and salt salt. Atoms can be compared to letters in the alphabet. Each letter of the alphabet is neutral on its own, but if we put the letters together, we get words of different meanings. For example ,"love" and "hate", both are made up of completely neutral letters, but in a compound they mean two mutually opposing things. Similarly, each molecule can be compared to a word made up of atoms. Just like letters

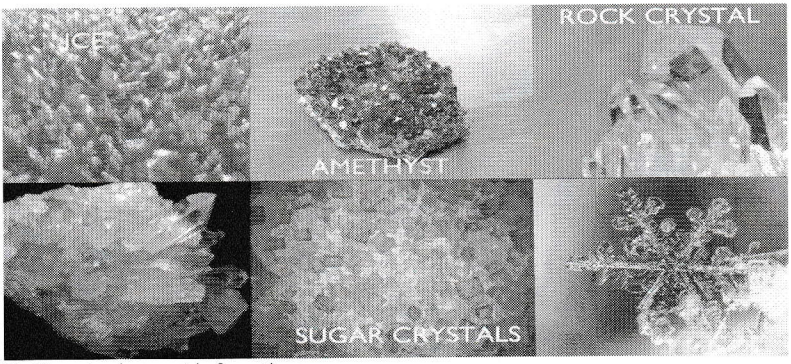
represent sounds in the word, atoms represent frequencies in the molecule. Glucose, or sugar, has a sweet taste which is encoded in the symphony of the collective molecular frequency. Salt is made of the atoms Sodium and Chlorine, which combined create a collective frequency that is perceived as salty. Atoms and molecules do not have a taste at all. Everything we perceive as taste or smell is in fact the symphony of atomic frequencies within the molecule. If we hold our tongue to both poles of a four volt battery, we will sense a taste which can be described as sour, resembling the taste of a lemon. Of course, electricity does not have a taste in the conventional sense, but everything we experience as taste is indeed an aethereal frequency reflected by molecular geometry. Each and every taste and smell we have ever experienced in our life was an aethereal frequency. The collective geometry of the molecule resonates to several aethereal frequencies simultaneously, and radiates these frequencies into the environment.

Like words, molecules are not limited to taste and smell alone, but they can also mean death and life. Some molecules have a destructive collective frequency, and are toxic for organic life. Ethanol, for example, has a destructive frequency, and once it gets into the body, it disarranges other molecules and creates negative side effects in the body. All smells and tastes - from lemon, raspberry, strawberry, and mango over vinegar to ammonia - are nothing but vibration and frequencies reflected by the molecules. Lemon is another great example - if we put a slice of lemon into the mouth, it tastes sour, and it literally warps the facial muscles. It's because the frequency of the lemon molecule radiates an aethereal frequency which is perceived as sour. Moreover, it even causes a contraction of the muscles in the facial area, which is another indicator for a presence of aethereal vibration.

If we stick two metal rods, an anode and a cathode, into a lemon, we can obtain electricity. Where would the electricity come from if not from the aether? This phenomenon is commonly known as "lemon battery". Pay attention to the fact that the taste of lemon is nearly identical to the taste of the two poles of a four volt battery, since lemon molecules radiate a frequency which is also found in the current of a four volts battery. The sour taste of a lemon is in fact electric current radiated by the molecular geometry. Technically, the anode and the cathode inside of the lemon are merely conducting the vibration which is present on the molecular level of the lemon.

Everything, from the geometric formation of crystalline structures to tastes, smells, and colors points to a geometric arrangement on the molecular, and on the atomic level as the fundamental factor in physics, as well as in chemistry. Bohr-Rutherford's model merely represents an imaginary, yet working system to categorize atoms by their mass, and to calculate reactions, while the whole

system is fictitious and does not represent physical reality. Protons, nucleons, electrons, neutrons, "positively and negatively charged" components do not exist in physical reality, since all processes in the universe are based on the principle: **geometry**, **frequency** and **resonance**. The canonized model of the atom crumbles at the sight of natural formations, which show perfectly even sides, angles, and straight edges, which unequivocally points to a geometrical arrangement on the atomic and on the molecular level.



Pic.18 : natural geometric formations

Magnetism

The "mysterious" force of magnetism is one of the big paradoxes that today's heliocentric scientist community has to contend with without ever coming to a final conclusion. But that doesn't mean that scientists wouldn't at least try to explain magnetism - the problem is that the official explanation of magnetism is just as fictitious and incoherent as the official model of the atom. Present day science is based on the mysterious force of gravity, which has never been proven or elaborated, and denies the presence of a medium. However, that doesn't mean that the theory of Gravity is stupid and ridiculous, as Circlists claim, it merely means that gravity is a substitute for the ancient concept of the aether, and that it lacks further elaboration and is still considered a "magical force". All processes in nature are aether-based, and are subjected to the universal principle of **geometry-frequency-resonance**.

If you could get an idea of the correlation between geometry and frequency from the previous titles, then the famous question, " Magnets, how do they work?", is practically self-explanatory. It's the same law which governs atoms on the atomic level. Geometry splits off a frequency and radiates it in the form of aethereal waves into the environment. Atoms of cognate geometry resonate with each other and therefore attract. However, there is a small difference

between a magnet and an atom - an atom reflects a frequency that is in correlation with its geometry. But since a magnet is made up of many atoms, it reflects a frequency corresponding to its structural geometry. Talking about about magnets, we can apply the same principle of aethereal vibration on the atomic level with one exception: we need to substitute atomic geometry with structural geometry. Whether it's the geometry of the atom or the geometry of the structure, the correlation between geometry and frequency is equally present in both cases. In order to understand the structure of magnets, we need to take a look on how they are produced.

The production of magnets is divided into three steps : 1) The molding of the future magnets 2) First magnetization. 3) Second and final Magnetization. Let's take a look at each step.

The molding

The metals copper, cobalt, sulfur, nickel, iron , aluminum, and titanium are heated up to a temperature of 3000° Fahrenheit melting them to a liquid soup. The liquid metal is poured into molds and cooled down. At this point, we already have the apt metal and shape of the future magnet, yet the magnetic properties are yet to be added.

First magnetization

The magnetization of the metal proceeds in two separate steps. In the first step, the metal is being heated up until it's red hot and relatively soft. In this state, the metal is being exposed to a high voltage low current. Now the metal has completed its first magnetization and has its first magnetic qualities, yet they are too weak at this point and require a final magnetization.

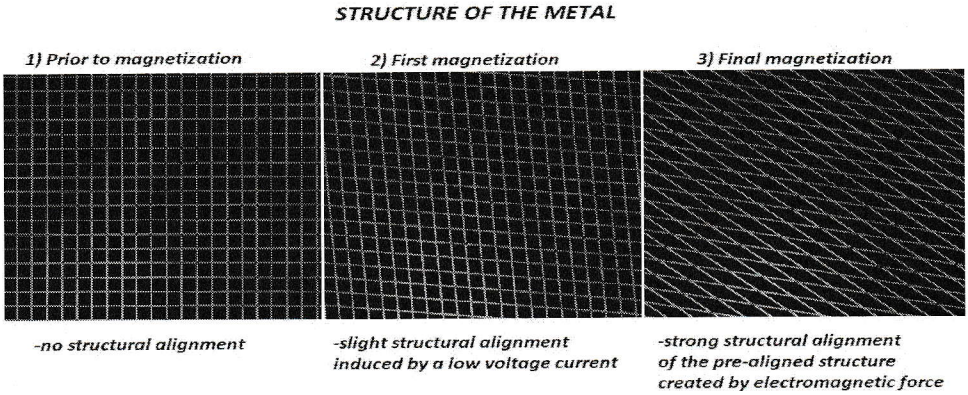
Final magnetization

As the metal is fully cooled from the first magnetization, it gets exposed to a strong electromagnetic charge, which means that it's being suffused by an extremely strong magnetic force for a few seconds. After the exposure, the magnet has its final magnetic qualities and is ready for permanent use. From then on, the magnet will retain its magnetic qualities as long as it does not get exposed to temperatures higher than its curie point.

So what exactly happens in each of these steps? - In the first step, different metals are being molten together into one piece. We know that metals have a different atomic geometry. The reason why it has to be several metals is that the variety of different atomic shapes in the composition provides a higher capability of adapting the given structural geometry. For example, if we took one metal only for the production of a magnet, it would be nearly impossible to

affect its structure and cause it to adapt an additional structural geometry, since the atoms of the metal are already densely stacked, leaving no space for further adjustment between them. A variety of different metals, on the other hand, creates room for future adjustment of the whole structure. Metals like iron, cobalt, and titanium, which have different atomic geometry, come together and form a "lofty" mass that is apt for further adjustment on the structural level.

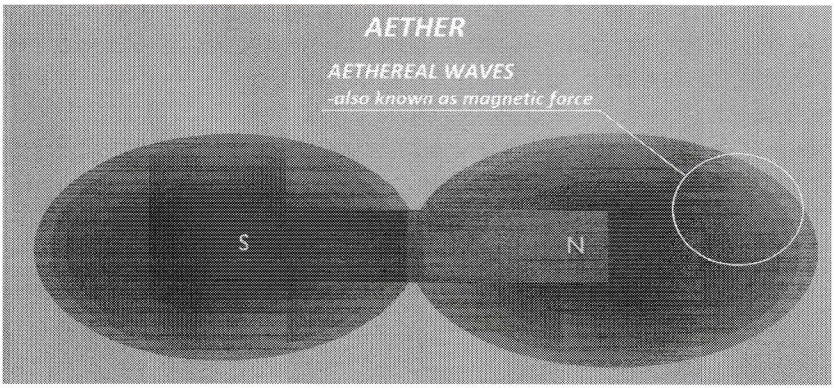
Another reason for a mixture of several metals is to ensure a high stability by adding the metal titanium to the composition, since the magnetic structure can only retain its properties if it's stable enough. Now we have the desired composition in the desired form; in the next step, the metal is being heated until it's red hot and relatively soft. A soft state of the metal is the basic requirement for further adjustment of the structure. At this point, the hot and soft metal is being suffused with high current low voltage. During this process, the structural alignment of the metal inevitably adapts a structural geometry corresponding to the current that it is suffused with. This step already gives away the main principle behind the magnetization process, especially if we keep in mind that the current is in fact an aethereal frequency. So what would an aethereal frequency provide to the the softened metal? - It would create a structural geometry that corresponds to the aethereal frequency. Generally, there is a mutual correlation between aethereal frequency and geometry. Geometry reflects a corresponding aethereal frequency; while an aethereal frequency creates a corresponding structural geometry, provided that the metal is soft enough. The metal must be red hot and flexible in order to adapt the structural geometry. However, the metal cannot be fully geometrically aligned when it's red hot due to its flexibility. In the first magnetization, the structure of the metal receives a slight structural alignment, since the soft metal can only maintain a minor degree of structural alignment and is yet to be fully aligned, which will be achieved in the second magnetization.


STRUCTURE OF THE METAL
1) Prior to magnetization
2) First magnetization
3) Final magnetization
-no structural alignment
-slight structural alignment induced by a low voltage current
-strong structural alignment of the pre-aligned structure created by electromagnetic force

Pic.19 : three stages of structural alignment of metal during magnetization process

After the metal has cooled, it has its first magnetic properties. And here is where the correlation comes into play: Since the structure has already received a slight alignment corresponding to the frequency that it has been exposed to in the first magnetization, it now reflects that same aethereal frequency thus sending out aethereal waves into the environment. In other words, magnets work similarly to atoms, which reflect frequencies corresponding to their geometry and attract other atoms. But there is one difference - in the case of magnets, it's not the geometry of the single atom, but the geometry of the whole structure which has been arranged by the same frequency that it now "reflects". Gold has its color from its geometry. The geometry of the gold atom reflects a frequency of light which we know as the color of gold; the geometry of the magnetized metal reflects an aetherial frequency which we call magnetism.

The third and last step is the final magnetization of the cool, hard metal. The slight alignment of the structure which was achieved in the first magnetization is being enhanced and "pulled tight" by an extremely powerful magnetic force. Picture 19 illustrates the three structural states of the metal throughout the magnetization process. During the second step, a slight alignment of the red hot and flexible structure is being induced; in the third step, this alignment is being magnified with a strong electromagnetic current, which aligns the pre-aligned structure to a maximum degree. After the final magnetization, the magnet unfolds its full magnetic qualities. The extremely aligned structure reflects a strong vibration; the magnet thus attracts other metals and magnets.

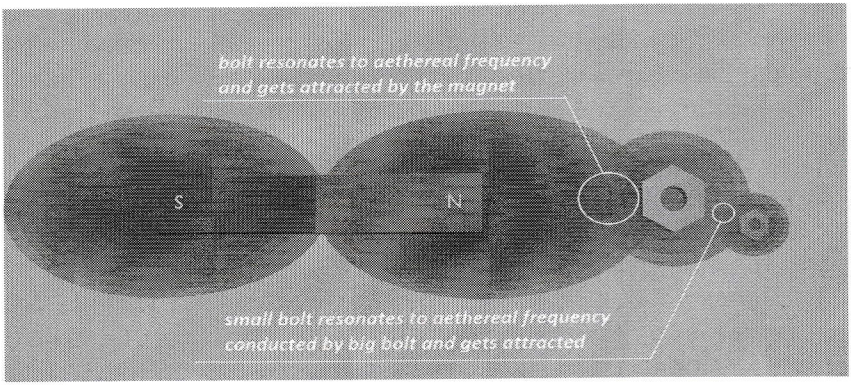


Pic.20

Picture 20 : A magnet reflects aethereal vibration and sends out aethereal waves at a frequency corresponding to the magnet's structural alignment. Aethereal waves is what is generally known as magnetic force. Metals that happen to be in the range of aethereal waves radiated by a magnet resonate and get attracted to the magnet, provided that the structural geometry of the given metal corresponds to the aethereal frequency reflected by the magnet.

Conductivity of Metals

Our next topic is why some metals are attracted to magnets and others not. The conductivity of metals is another indicator of a correlation between geometry and aethereal frequency. The aethereal frequency reflected by the magnet corresponds to the structural geometry of the magnet. When aethereal vibration hits on metals, it inevitably resonates with the metal whose structural geometry corresponds to the frequency. In other words, the frequency reflected by the magnet resonates with metals that have a structural geometry corresponding to that frequency. Some metals are more attracted than others, while some metals don't react to magnetic waves at all. Lead is not magnetic, since its atoms are elongated and its structural geometry does not resonate to the aethereal frequency reflected by magnets.


bolt resonates to aethereal frequency
and gets attracted by the magnet
S
N
small bolt resonates to aethereal frequency
conducted by big bolt and gets attracted

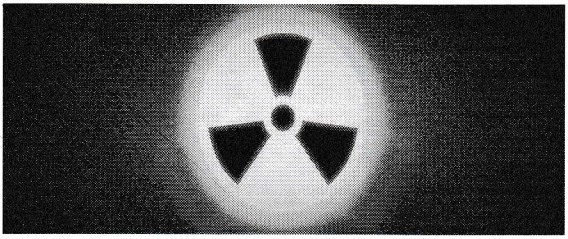
Pic.21

Picture 21 : A magnet reflecting aethereal waves. A nearby iron bolt resonates to the frequency, since the structural geometry of iron corresponds to the frequency of magnetism. Being a conductor, the iron bolt does two things : 1) It radiates the frequency into the aether, and 2) It is drawn to the source of the frequency that it is conducting (to the magnet).

A smaller nearby bolt resonates to the frequency conducted by the bigger bolt and inevitably gets drawn to the source of vibration, in this case, to the bigger bolt. The metals cobalt, iron, and nickel are magnetic. Notice that the atomic mass of all three metals ranges between 55 and 58, which makes them geometrically nearly identical. Cobalt and nickel have an atomic shape similar to iron atoms and, therefore, share a similar structural geometry. The metals platinum, silver, gold, magnesium, titanium, and lead have a different atomic and structural geometry than iron, cobalt, and nickel. Titanium has extremely flat atoms, while lead and gold have an elongated atomic shape.

Magnetism is another proof for a presence of atomic and structural geometry which cannot be explained with Rutherford's model of the atom.

Radioactivity

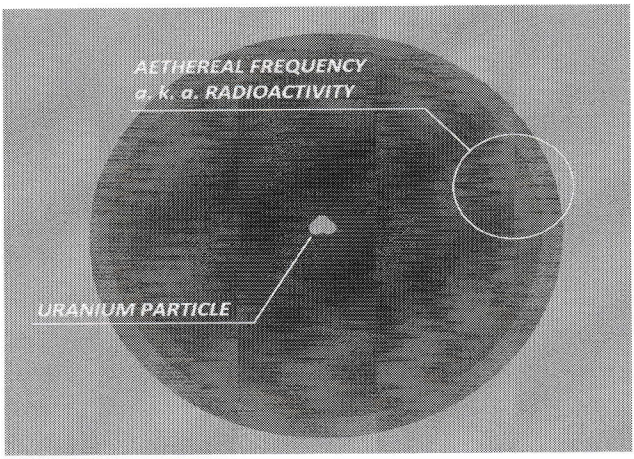


Uranium radiates a lot of energy which can be used beneficially, but it can be very destructive as well. Nuclear power stations use enriched uranium 235 to transform the energy into electricity. While uranium is still considered a clean and efficient source of energy, it also causes a lot of concern. Uranium that gets into the environment can cause damage to people, and to the ecosystem, resulting in irreparable health damage, death, and a radioactive environment that will remain poisonous to people and animals for generations.

We want to know what exactly makes uranium radioactive and why does the affected area remain radioactive? - First of all, uranium is a heavy metal which obeys the same law of Geometry-Frequency-Resonance that we have been dealing with throughout the chapter. Like all other elements, uranium does not have any properties of its own. What differs one element from the other is the atomic and structural geometry which has the property to reflect aethereal frequencies. The structural geometry of a magnet is created artificially, by exposing the metal to electromagnetic current thus aligning the structural geometry; as a result, the magnet reflects an aethereal frequency into the environment. Uranium, however, does not require any additional alignment, since its atomic geometry provides the well known properties. The atomic and structural geometry of uranium reflects a frequency that is so powerful that it makes uranium one of the most dangerous elements in nature.

According to scientists, uranium is constantly bombarding the environment with particles, which is in a contradiction with the fact that uranium, as well as magnets, which are allegedly "losing particles" at an astronomical rate too, never show any change in their mass and weight. If a magnet bar were shooting millions and billions of particles into the environment each second, we could be confident that the whole magnet would be entirely vaporized after a period of time, and that it would show a constant and measurable decrease in mass over time. Yet we know and appreciate the fact that contrary to the claims of

scientists, some elements and compounds never dissolve and loose their mass on their own. When we put a piece of gold into the safe, we don't need to worry that it may be gone by the next time we open the safe. Or that the piece of gold loses precious weight over time; after all, it allegedly loses huge amounts electrons each second. This goes also for magnets - The idea that the force of magnetism is created by flying "positively charged electrons" has never been backed up by experimental measurements, since the idea of metals, including magnets, losing mass without external influences is alien to the laws of physics. The canonized idea of a continuous bombardment of electrons is another pseudo scientific dogma which has never been experimentally proven, and that contradicts all observations and facts. So what exactly is a radioactive radiation? - It's the same interplay between geometry, frequency, and resonance which is present in magnetism. Uranium atoms have a special geometry which creates a special structural geometry that reflects an aetherial frequency and radiates it into the environment. There are, however, differences between radioactivity and magnetism. 1) Aethereal waves known as radioactive radiation have a wider range than magnetism. 2) Radioactive radiation has a different frequency and a different kind of vibration. The frequency of magnetism resonates with geometry that is found in metals, and thereby attracts certain metals. Radioactive frequency, on the other hand, does not resonate with metals. Its vibration has the property to decompose existing compounds and molecules, and split them into their original components. If a human being comes close to a uranium bar, the aethereal vibration reflected by the uranium will destroy molecules within the body, which will result in sickness and in an irreparable health damage, as the organic tissue is being destroyed on the molecular level.

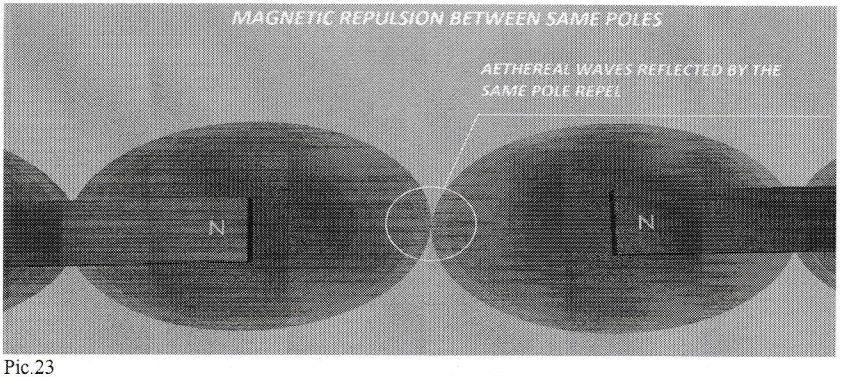


Pic.22

To recap : Radioactivity is not a product of uranium itself, but it's omnipresent in the aether, in the form of frequency. The structural geometry of uranium merely splits off a fraction of the aethereal light and reflects it into the environment. Radioactivity is present in every square inch of the universe as part of the spectrum of aethereal light, but it only manifests when it is extracted by the structural geometry which is found in uranium. For example, the color green is a frequency of the visible light and is therefore present in white light, but it can only be extracted from the white light when the surface of the given object has a structural geometry that corresponds to the frequency of the color green, and, therefore, reflects it. That is how colors are extracted from the visible light. What the surface geometry is for the visible light, the structural geometry of elements is for aethereal light. The principle of extraction of frequencies from the spectrum via geometry is the same in both cases.

An area that is infested with uranium particles is toxic to humans, and to animals due to the vibration reflected by uranium particles. Even the smallest particle reflects enough "radioactive frequency" to cause health problems. The Geiger counter measures the amount of the frequency created by uranium - it does not measure uranium particles flying through the air, as the official theory goes. An area remains radioactive as long as it takes for the remaining uranium particles to decompose.

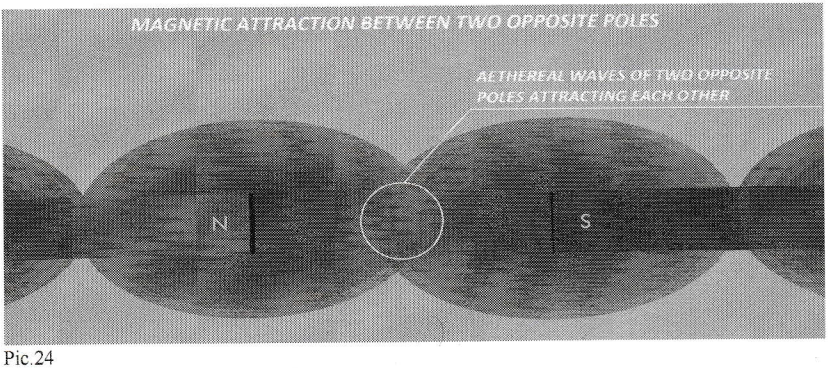
Magnetic Repulsion and Attraction



Pic.23

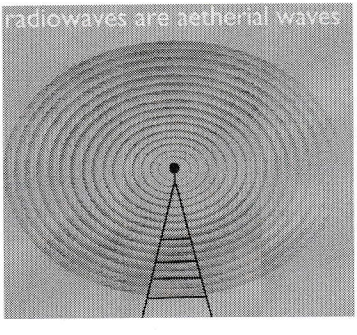
Although aether is often dismissed as an outdated and unscientific theory which lacked any proof, we can actually sense and touch the aether for ourselves. When we hold two magnets with the same pole opposing each other, we feel a repulsion between them, even though there is apparently nothing between them. The assumption that there was no medium between two

repelling magnets, or two attracting magnets is perhaps the greatest scientific misconception of our time. The force that we sense between two magnets is nothing less than aethereal waves. The same aether that has been suppressed by mainstream science, education, and by the media for over 100 years. The main agenda behind A. Einstein's theory of gravity is the denial of the aether. But facts are stubborn, and unlike gravity, aether can be proven experimentally. In fact, the existence of the aether is so obvious and fundamental that there is some irony to the statement "proving the existence of the aether", as it is the most fundamental force in the universe upon which all processes depend. When a scientists says that there is no evidence for the existence of the aether, the sound of his voice distributes as aethereal waves, for aether is the medium of sound. Two fishes in a bowl arguing whether water exists is perhaps less ironic than scientists arguing about the existence of the aether.



Pic.24

Two opposite poles opposing each other reflect aethereal waves which attract each other, whereas the waves are drawn towards the source of the opposite waves, in this case, towards the magnet, as the intensity of the waves increases towards the source. Eventually, the two magnets are drawn together, and held together, by a force which we know to be the aether-force. Note that this is the same mechanism that holds atoms together. Iron, for instance, consists of many tiny geometric building blocks which are "magnetically" held together, just like we know it from conventional magnets.



Radio Waves

Radio-waves are frequencies in the aether. The transmitter creates waves in the aether which are picked up by a receiver, and converted into sound.

Radio-waves, remote control, walkie-talkies,

mobile phones, mobile notebooks, GPS, all of the named devices work according to the same principle of creating and receiving aetherial waves, and converting them into sound and pictures.

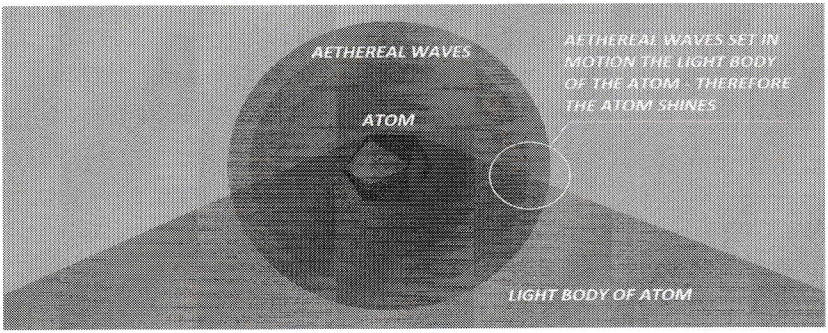
Distribution of Sound Waves

Sound waves spread out at the speed of approximately 330 meters per second, which is about the speed of an average handgun bullet. According to the official theory, the medium conducting sound waves is air. The inevitably emerging question is, How is a soft gas supposed to conduct sound waves at that speeds? Air, being a soft gas, is not capable of conducting sound waves at speeds faster than a bullet, let alone to great distances, as the vibration would be absorbed after a very short distance. However, in actual reality, sound waves do travel at high speeds to great distances and this proves the presence of a rigid medium. The rigidity of the medium is the main factor for the speed at which waves can travel; only a highly rigid medium can enable waves to travel at the speed of a bullet - this medium is the aether. But aethereal vibration alone does not make sound, however, aethereal vibration sets the air in motion, and the vibrating air makes sound. Sound is an interplay between aether and air. Without air, there is no sound.

Elements, Atomic Geometry, and Visible Light

Our next point is the atomic shape and geometry of each of the three elements (Light, Darkness, Lightning). As we have seen before, the atomic shape of "Darkness" is the key factor for the property of the elements on the atomic table (like iron, lead, gold etc.). For example, lead has an elongated atomic shape and is liquid; titanium has a flat shape and is highly resistant. But besides the difference in the shape within the element, the atomic shapes of the three elements are fundamentally different from each other; and each of the three elements has different properties. One such difference between the elements is their aethereal frequency, and the light they radiate. In order to understand how one light can differ from another, let's remember that visible light is a geometric fiber which radiates light when it's vibrating; and is dark when it's static (or vibrating at low frequencies). Now let's take it one step further and get familiar with the idea that the alignment and geometry of the fiber within the light body corresponds to the geometry of the given element. For example, the fiber of the

light body of Darkness (the element) has its own specific geometry; the fiber of Light has a geometry different from that of Darkness; and the fiber of Lightning has a geometry that is fundamentally different from the previous two. Every atom continually reflects an aethereal frequency corresponding to its geometry. Now the question is - is there a correlation between aethereal frequency and visible light?


AETHEREAL WAVES
AETHEREAL WAVES SET IN MOTION THE LIGHT BODY OF THE ATOM. THEREFORE THE ATOM SHINES
ATOM
LIGHT BODY OF ATOM

Pic.25

Picture 25 shows an atom (of Lightning), its light body, and aethereal waves. Like we already know, the vibration of the fabric of the light body is perceived as visible light. Can you think where the vibration of the light body originates from? Correct. The light body receives its vibration from the aethereal waves (as shown above). Each wave reflected by the atom exercises a bump on the light body of the atom. Consequently, the aethereal waves set the light body in vibration; as a result, the light body lightens up and the atom "emits" visible light.

But there is a crucial difference between the elements and their frequencies. The element Light has a higher frequency than Darkness; the element Lightning has the highest frequency of all three elements. The element Darkness has the lowest frequency. An object starts to emit light as soon as the fabric of its light body exceeds a certain frequency; as long as it does not exceed that frequency, it remains dark. Our known physical matter does not radiate light on its own due to its low frequency. However, that is not the case with the elements Light and Lightning.

„And I called out a second time into the very lowest things, and I said, 'Let one of the invisible things come out visibly, solid.' And Arkhas came out, ***solid, heavy and very black****. I said, 'Open yourself up, Arkhas, and let what is born from you become visible!' And he disintegrated himself. There came out an age,* ***dark, very large****, carrying the creation of all lower things.*

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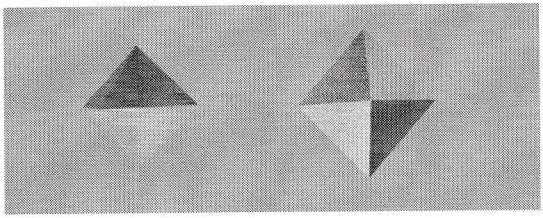
Lightning, as well as Light, shines on its own, since its aethereal frequency is high enough to cause the fabric of its light body to lighten up. Same with the element Light: Light can shine on its own, without external illumination, as its geometry provides a frequency high enough to make it radiate light on its own. But there are also other factors involved which determine the aethereal frequency of an atom; one such factor is atomic size. Bigger atoms have a lower frequency; smaller atoms have a higher frequency. This means that there are levels of brightness within the elements Light and Lightning. Some atoms may be very bright due to their small size; while bigger atoms may not radiate visible light, since their aethereal frequency is to low due to their size.

The verse above describes the event in which God sets up the domain of Darkness and causes it to contract and release atoms. Notice that the atoms of Darkness are referred to as "heavy", "dark","very large", "solid". All of the mentioned terms is a correct description of matter and its atoms. First of all, why is the reference "very large" so important in this context? - Because larger atoms have a greater surface area. This provides two basic properties to the atom. First: Since its surface area is bigger, it has more interaction with the aether. And since aethereal vibration is decisive for the heaviness of the atom, atoms with bigger surface are heavier than smaller atoms. The second property provided by a bigger surface area of the atoms is the force at which the atoms stick together. Atoms with a greater surface area have more contact surface thus making more solid compounds. Metals, for example, are more solid and heavier than gases, since their mass and surface area is greater. Smaller atoms, on the other hand, have less surface area. This has the effect that smaller atoms interact less with the fabric of the aether, and are thus less drawn downwards. In other words - smaller atoms are lighter. In addition to their lightness, the smaller surface area ensures soft compounds, instead of solid.

The fabric of the light body of Darkness vibrates at frequencies below the point at which the light body starts to radiate visible light. However, size is not the only factor for the frequency of the element: the other major factor is the geometry of the atom. And this is where the GEOMETRY-FREQUENCY-RESONANCE rule comes into play again. The atom responds to an aethereal frequency corresponding to its geometry. Atoms of different geometry respond to different frequencies. Some elements have higher frequencies than others. The element "Darkness" has a geometry that responds to low frequencies compared to the elements "Light and Lightning".

Let's get familiar with the geometry of the three elements.

Darkness



The element Darkness has its name from its low frequency. The low frequency of Darkness derives from two major factors : Its size, which is large. The other factor is its geometry. Keeping in mind that geometry corresponds to frequency and vice versa, it is safe to say that the octahedral, quadrilateral geometry corresponds to a lower frequency than, for example, a hexagonal geometry.

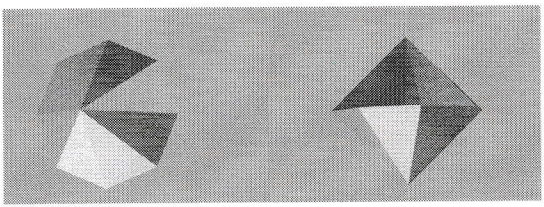
How do we know that the atoms of Darkness are octahedral shape? - There are several argument for the octahedron.

1) The octahedron is the only shape that flawlessly accounts for the properties of metals. Atoms of Darkness differ in mass and elongation, which are the two major factors to provide all known properties of metals. Elongated atoms form softer compounds than flat atoms. This explains the solidity of titanium, iron, nickel etc. And it explains the liquid state of mercury, as well as the soft, yet heavy properties of gold and lead.

2) According to Rutherford's model, there are usually 2, 4, 8, etc. electrons on the outer orbit, which means that the actual atom must have 4 sides, which, again, confirms the octahedron.

3) Natural findings of metals, crystals, rocks etc. show perfectly flat sides, sharp and straight edges, and right angles. The octahedron is the perfect shape to assemble to formations with the named characteristics. Again, Bohr-Rutherford's science-fictional model of the atom does not remotely account for anything we see in reality, let alone for the geometric shapes and right angles which we see in natural formations.

Light



The next element we are going to analyze is Light. Light is fundamentally different from Darkness. It's smaller and has a different geometry. Both factors contribute to the properties of

Light, which are different from those of Darkness.

The light-atom is likely to have an octagonal base, resembling two octagonal pyramids connected at their base.

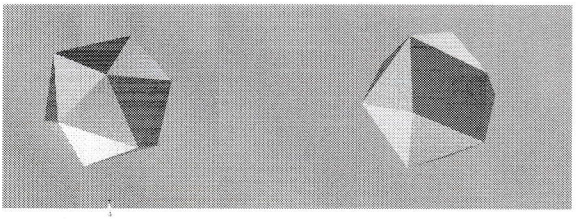
Light is pretty much the opposite of Darkness. Darkness is heavy - Light is light; Darkness is large - Light is small; Darkness has a geometry that correspond to a low frequency - the geometry of the Light-atom responds to a high frequency. To sum it up: The frequency of Light is"higher" than that of Darkness.

The small Light-atoms have a smaller surface area and are, therefore, less heavy. Moreover, the small surface area ensures that Light forms soft compounds, as opposed to the solid compounds of Darkness. As mentioned before, the surface area determines to which degree the atoms stick together. The smaller the surface area, the softer and more flexible the compound.

In addition to the smaller surface due to the smaller size, the octagonal shape also contributes to a smaller surface area. Two equally large Light-atoms connected have a smaller contact area than two equally large darkness atoms, since the octagon divides the surface in more sections than the octahedron.

All of these factors make Light light, lofty, and soft. Light is also the foundation of the highest things in Heaven. Angels and Spirits consist of the element Light, which exists on a parallel domain that separated from the domain of Darkness, at least here on Earth.

Lightning



The last of the three elements is Lightning. The geometry of the Lightning-atom, as well as its properties, are fundamentally different from those of the previous two elements. The Lightning-atom is very likely to be an icosahedron, as depicted of the left.

Unlike Darkness, Lightning is never seen forming natural formation that have flat sides and sharp edges. In all of its natural manifestations, Lightning always shows an irregularity. The icosahedron is the most suited shape to provide wild and irregular shapes. Furthermore, the icosahedron consists of triangular sides, like the other two elements. Only triangular sides of atoms attract.

Lightning has also a high frequency, which is why lightnings bolts shine so bright. A lightning bolt can turn the night into day for a second, but it's a different, a high frequency light, which we are going to discuss soon.

Lightning is also the element of the heavens. Some angel groups are made of Lightning.

"And for all my own heavens, I shaped the shape from the fiery substance. My Eye looked at the solid and very hard rock. From the Flash of My Eye, I took the marvelous substance of lightning, both fire in water and water in fire; neither does this one extinguish that one, nor does that one dry out this one. This is why lightning is sharper and brighter than the shining of the sun, and softer than water, more solid than the hardest rock. From the rock I cut off a great fire, and from the fire I created the ranks of the bodiless armies – ten myriad angels – their weapons are fiery, and their clothes are burning flames."

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The verse above describes the event, in which God sets up the domain of Lightning and caused it to contract and release Lightning "bubbles". Most of the Lightning particles exist in Heaven, in a solid form. In our realm, we know Lightning from electric sparks, lightning bolts, and from the stars, Moon, and planets, as they are made from Lightning too. If an angel of Lightning entered our realm, he would still retain his appearance and be entirely visible, and he would be able to interact with our physical world, for there is an interaction between Lightning and Darkness in our world.

Why Lightning and Flames Shine

When Lightning atoms manifest, they are instantly picked up by the aether and start to vibrate at a high frequency. The high frequency of the Lightning-atom derives from its geometry.

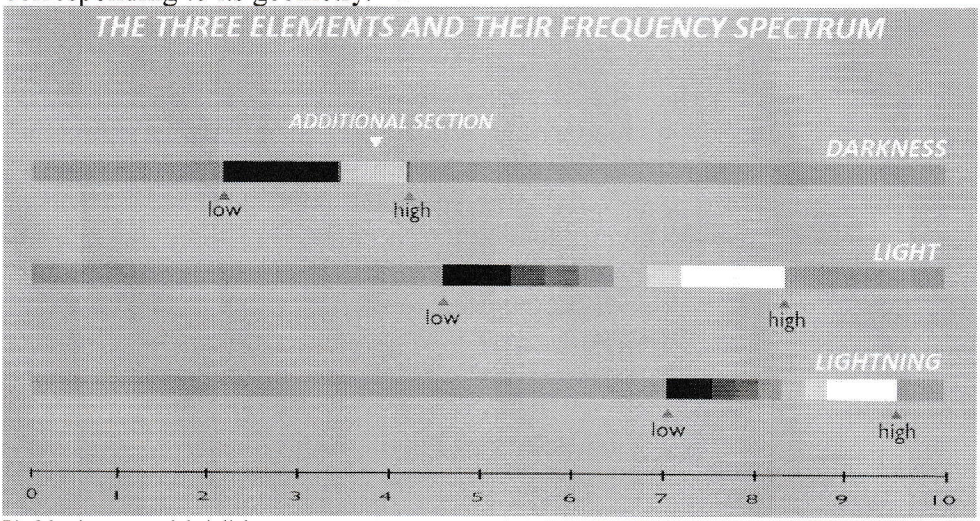
A flame is a temporary manifestation of Light-atoms caused by a frequency known as heat. Let's remember that flames are not the source of heat, but a result thereof. As the Light-atoms manifest, they are instantly picked up by the the aether and start to reflect an aethereal frequency corresponding to their

geometry; this aethereal frequency mobilizes the light body of the Light-atom, and since Light has a high frequency, the light body starts to radiate visible light and the Light-atom starts to shine. A visible flame is a gathering of many Light-atoms that have manifested under the influence of heat, which caused the fabric of Light to temporarily contract and release particles. The same happens when Lightning-atoms manifest - they are instantly picked up by the aether; they reflect a high-frequency aethereal vibration; the high-frequency vibration mobilizes the light body of the Lightning-atom; as a result, it radiates a bright, high-frequency light.

However, this does not apply to Darkness, as the frequency of Darkness is too low to radiate visible light on its own.

High Frequency Light and Low Frequency Light

Each element has its own geometry and its own spectrum of frequency corresponding to its geometry.



Pic.26 : elements and their light spectrum

Picture 26 depicts the three elements and their corresponding frequency spectrum. Note that this is an abstract illustration with abstract values which has the sole purpose to introduce the principle itself.

All three horizontal bars represent elements and their corresponding spectra. The upper bar is Darkness, the lower is Light, and the lowest is Lightning. The scale bar at the bottom represents a scale from 0 to 10: Zero represents the absence of vibration; 10 stands for the highest vibration possible. We see that

each element has a "low" and a "high" mark on the gray bar. The "low" mark shows the lowest vibration of the element; "high" mark stands for the highest frequency. We can see that Light and Lightning go from very black to very bright. Generally, both, Light and Lightning have the property to shine on their own, without the influence of heat. However, some atoms are brighter than others, and some do not radiate light at all. This is due to the difference in size between the atoms of the given element - bigger atoms have a lower frequency and appear darker; small atoms have a high frequency and appear bright. In other words, the transition from black to white could also represent the transition from big atoms to small atoms. Lightning also has atoms in its spectrum that do not radiate light at all, so does Light.

Also notice that no element has its low-mark at zero vibration, for every atom of every element is in a constant process of reflecting an aethereal frequency, which is why atoms form compounds in the first place. In this picture, we see the different spectra of the elements. Let's start with Darkness :

Darkness

The lowest point of Darkness is at around 2 on the frequency scale, and the highest point at around 4,3. This means that the frequency of Darkness never succeeds 2, and never exceeds 4,3 (at least in this example). The element Darkness does not radiate light on its own. Even the smallest atoms of Darkness have a frequency that is still too low to radiate visible light. However, we can increase the frequency of Darkness artificially, by inducing heat or electricity; this way we can make metals radiate bright light (light bulb). There is an additional white section on the Darkness-bar - it shows the maximum frequency that Darkness can achieve. The brightest light that can be produced within this element is still below the other two elements. Light and Lightning radiate a much brighter light than the most powerful light bulb ever could, since there is a general lower limit to the frequency of this element.

Light

The element Light has a higher frequency than Darkness. In our example, Light has its lowest point at around 4,5 on the frequency scale and the highest at around 8,5. Light has a higher frequency spectrum than Darkness due to its different geometry. Notice that Light has a transition from black to bright. The difference in brightness derives from the difference in size between the atoms - bigger atoms are darker, while smaller atoms are brighter.

Lightning

Lightning has the highest frequency spectrum. In our example, its lowest point is at around 7 and the highest at 9,5. This is why Lightnings and stars radiate a blueish light – it's due to the high frequency. Lightning is a self-sufficient element which occurs in any color or shape. It can radiate the brightest light with the most intense colors which would make our worldly colors seem gloom. Moreover, Lightning also occurs in the form of crystal which is more transparent than water or glass, and at the same time it is extremely hard and solid. "Wet and dry"..

"I took the marvelous substance of lightning, both fire in water and water in fire; neither does this one extinguish that one, nor does that one dry out this one. This is why lightning is sharper and brighter than the shining of the sun, and softer than water, more solid than the hardest rock."

-Second Book of Enoch

Warm Light and Cool Light

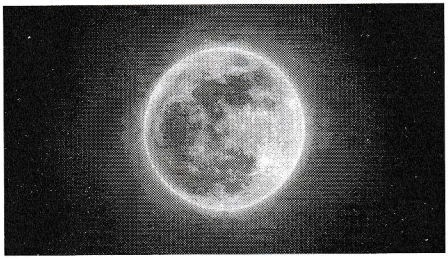
RED ***BLUE***

Now that we are familiar with the different spectra of the elements, we can step over to the next point, which is the properties of the different "lights".
There is a difference between low-frequency light and high-frequency light. Let's imagine a blue light bulb and a red light bulb right in front of us; both light bulbs are on and radiate light; but we can't see which light bulb is blue and which is red. Now the question: With our eyes closed, how could we tell which is the blue bulb and which the red bulb? – Most people would have no problem determining the red bulb due to the fact that red light is hot. The blue light radiates only a tiny amount of warmth, while the red light bulb makes you feel like being in the Sun on a hot summer day. So what exactly makes red light warm and blue light less warm? - The answer to that question is self-explanatory if we take a look at the spectrum above. Red light has the lowest frequency; blue light has a high frequency - the difference is in the frequency. The lower the frequency, the warmer the light; the higher the frequency, the less warm the light.
With this in mind, we can apply the same rule to the different spectra of light. A lower spectrum, like the spectrum of Darkness, has a warmer light than a higher spectrum, like Light. A light bulb radiates heat because it is a low-spectrum-light. Light, on the other hand, radiates a brighter light than any light bulb is capable of producing, yet it is less warm due to its higher spectrum.

Lightning has the highest spectrum and radiates the brightest, and at the same time the coolest light. In fact, the frequency of Lightning is so high that its light radiates cold instead of warmth.

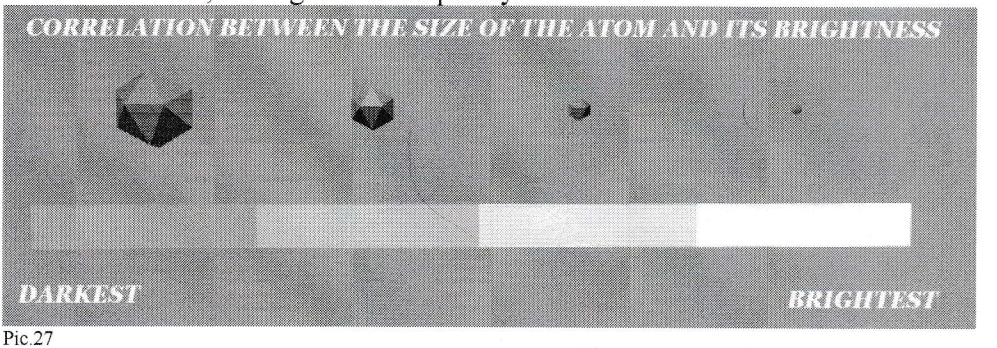
What is the Moon Made of ?

It is a proven fact that the Moon radiates its own, cool light. The question is, how is it possible that the Moon radiates light if it's not externally illuminated by the Sun? If we are familiar with the element of Lightning, the answer is quite obvious – The Moon is comprised of Lightning. If we take a look at the bright full moon on a clear night, and ask ourselves, does it really look like a rock reflecting the light from the Sun? Or is the Moon a self-luminous luminary radiating its own light? If we are honest to ourselves, we will clearly see that the Moon is radiating a light that is fundamentally different from the light of the Sun. It is nearly impossible to get an accurate picture of the Moon's light on camera, since most of the current equipment is not suited for a precise night vision, which is why the Moon appears grayish on nearly all photographs. Fortunately, there is another option to capture the Moon and its light, namely, from an artist's perspective. The following pictures of the Moon are created by artists. Notice that the Moon is illustrated radiating a fluorescent, blueish light, as that is how the Moon is perceived by the observer. The actual appearance of the Moon does not nearly resemble a gray rock reflecting light from the Sun, but a self-luminous object having a blueish and fluorescent radiance. Question - Have we ever seen a similar light before? The question is, of course, rhetorical. We are still talking about the element of Lightning. The moon, indeed, appears to be radiating the same light as lightning bolts in the sky. We all know that a lightning bolt is much brighter than the Moon, but besides its brightness, lightning bolts radiate the same blueish light as the Moon. The Moon is not illuminated by the Sun, but radiates its own, cool, high-frequency light, which is inherent to the fascinating nature of Lightning.



Why is the Moon less bright than a lightning bolt?

The brightness is proportional to the frequency of the atom. Lightning atoms occur in different sizes - the bigger the atom, the lower its frequency; the smaller the atom, the higher the frequency.



Pic.27

Picture 27 shows the correlation between the size of the Lightning atom and its brightness. The large atom on the left has a low frequency and is dark. The small atom on the right has the highest frequency and is, therefore, bright. Lightning bolts are comprised of small atoms, which makes the light bolt extremely bright, bright enough to illuminate the entire night sky and turn night into day. However, the Moon is not as bright as a lightning bolt, since it is comprised of larger atoms.

Looking at photographs of the Moons surface, we notice that it has an irregular brightness, showing darker and brighter spots. This tells us that the Moon is comprised of atoms of different sizes; with larger atoms accumulating in the dark areas; and smaller atoms accumulating in the bright areas.

Why is Moonlight Cold?

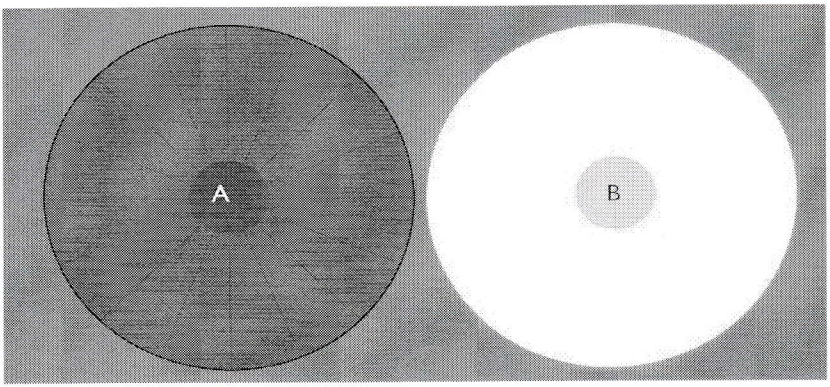
When the first experiments to measure the temperature of moonlight were conducted a few years ago, they have shown that the moonlight is indeed cool. This caused a lot of astonishment in the community, since the idea of light being cold is completely foreign to the heliocentric worldview and contradicts the official concept of light. However, in a universe based on vibration and frequency, cold light is just as normal as warm light. As we mentioned earlier,

visible light is the vibration of the light body. Aside from the Moon, most of the visible light we have ever come in contact with radiated warmth. Sunlight is warm, fire is warm, the light bulb is warm. But the warmth we usually associate with light does not apply to the nature of visible light in general, as the modern heliocentric "science" dictates. In reality, it's the frequency at which the light body vibrates which determines whether the light is warm or cool. The lower the frequency, the warmer the light, and vice versa. The Moon is comprised of Lightning. Lightning radiates a high frequency light which is cool, instead of warm.

Another aspect of "high-frequency/cold" and "low-frequency/warm" light that needs to be mentioned is the way these two lights interact with each other. When a high-frequency light body of the element Lightning interacts with a low-frequency light body of the element Darkness, there takes place a cancellation of the high-frequency light body by the low-frequency light body. For example, the part of the light body with the high-frequency that interacts with a low-frequency light body gets immobilized and becomes "static", which would be the next point...

Mobilization and Immobilization of Surrounding Light Bodies

The next aspect we are going to review is the immobilization of light bodies of Lightning when interacting with light bodies of Darkness . But first, let's recall the principle of illumination (mobilization) between two light bodies of the same element (Darkness).



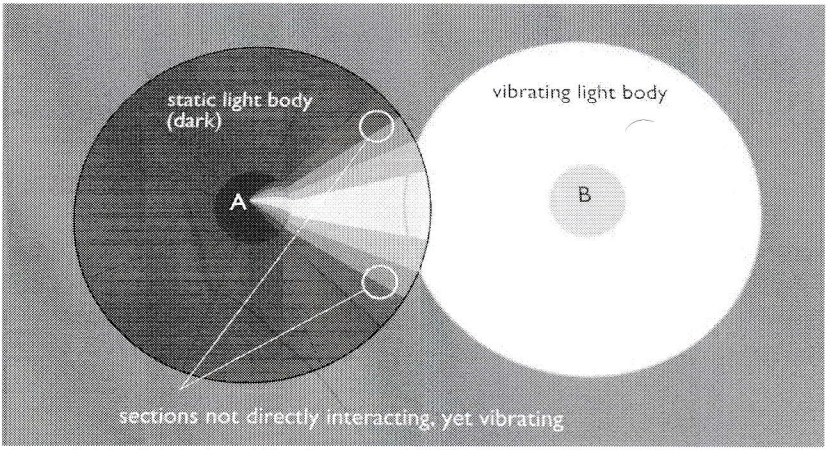
Pic.28

Picture 28: Two spheres, A and B with their corresponding light bodies.

Both light bodies belong to the element Darkness and are, therefore, both low-

frequency, with the difference that the light body of object A is static (...or vibrating at a low frequency, to be correct), while the object B is vibrating and is bright. The object B is a light bulb.

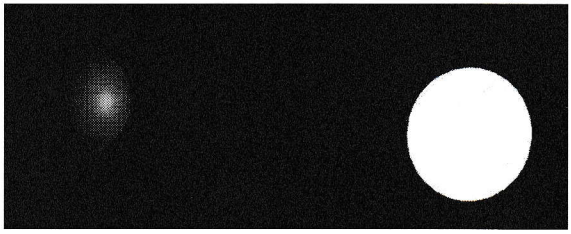
In picture 29, their light bodies are intersecting. As the two light bodies intersect, the interacting section of the light body of A is being mobilized by the vibrating light body of B.



Pic.29: vibrating light body mobilizes a section of a static light body

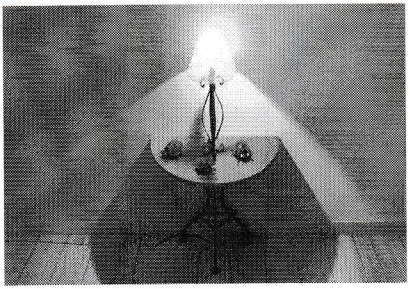
Visible light is the vibration of the fiber of the light body. As long as the light body is not vibrating, the object appears dark. We do not see the light body itself, but we see the actual object being illuminated or being dark. The interacting section of the dark light body is mobilized by the vibrating body. Consequently, the corresponding section on the sphere A lightens up.

Notice that there is gradual transition between the dark and the bright sections on the static light body. The section in the middle is the brightest, since it has the biggest area of interaction with the vibrating body. The area of interaction decreases towards the points of intersection, and the intensity of vibration decreases with it, since the outer areas are less affected and thus appear darker. But there are also sections that are not interacting, yet they are vibrating. This is because these section are conducting and absorbing the vibration of the areas that are interacting, which creates a gradual transition from bright to dark.

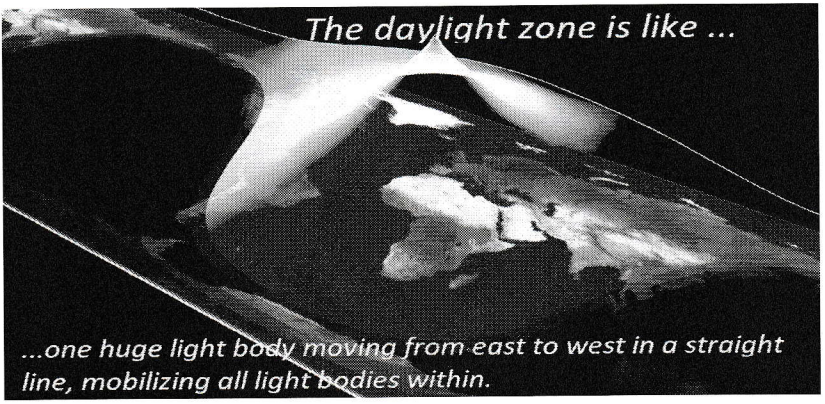


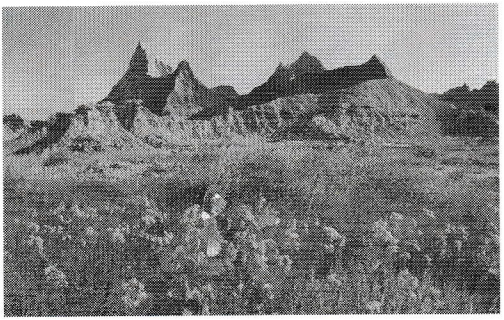
The picture on the left shows the whole process in picture 29 from the observer's perspective. The bright sphere illuminates the dark sphere and a section of the dark sphere begins to

emit/reflect light, since a section of its light body is being set in vibration by the vibrating light body of the bright sphere. Naturally, the section in the center of the illuminated sphere is the brightest, while the brightness is gradually decreasing away from it.



A light body can be mobilized internally or externally. The light body of the light bulb get mobilized internally, by the heat (vibration) within the spiral. Consequently, the light body of the light bulb mobilizes all surrounding light bodies. As a result, the immediate environment lightens up. Mobilization of light bodies is the basic principle of visible light which allows us to visualize the world around us. But this doesn't apply to light bulbs alone - in fact, the entire daylight zone is one huge light body moving from east to west and illuminating one half of the Earth's surface.

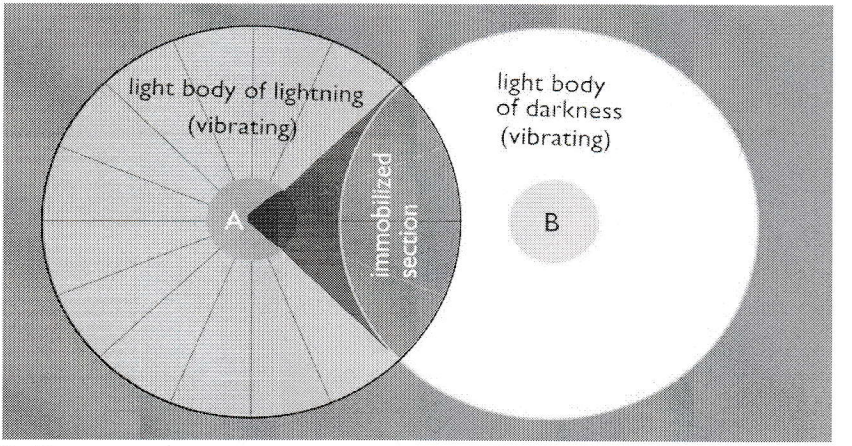

The daylight zone is like ...
...one huge light body moving from east to west in a straight line, mobilizing all light bodies within.



As the the Sun's light body sweeps over the landscape, it mobilizes all the light bodies within the "daylight zone" thus making everything visible, from the grass leaf on the ground to the distant mountains. What seems as the most simple thing in the world at first, is in fact a complex process of interaction between the light bodies on the surface of the Earth and the light body of the great luminary called the Sun.

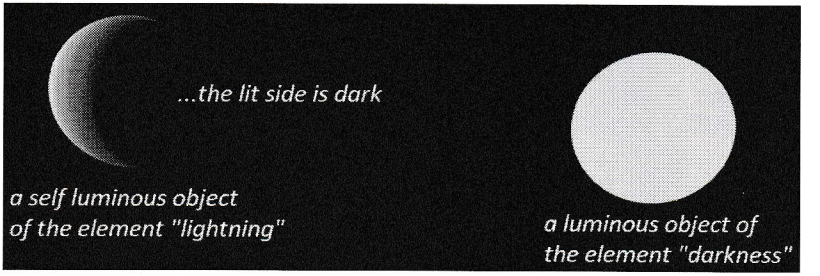
Immobilization of light bodies

...immobilization between two different elements, namely, between Lightning and Darkness. Darkness has low-frequency light, and Lightning has high-frequency light.



Pic.30

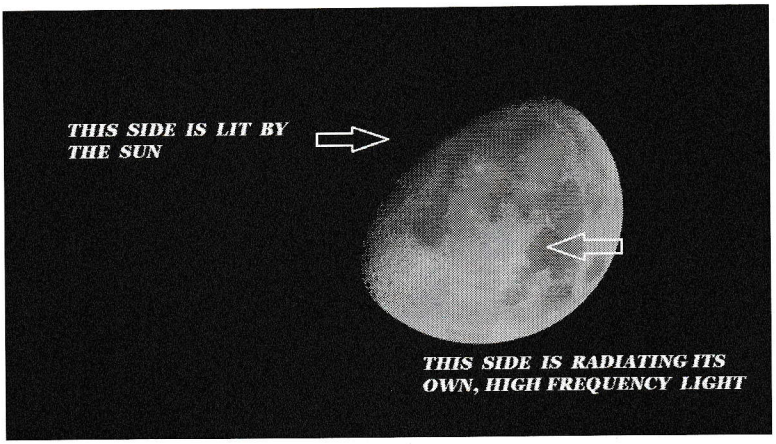
Now we have two vibrating light bodies intersecting. As the two light bodies intersect, the high-frequency light body (Lightning) is being immobilized by the low-frequency light (Darkness). As a result, parts of the sphere A appear dark, since the corresponding area of the light body is immobilized. Note that an immobilization between two vibrating light bodies can only occur when two different elements are involved, and never within one element (for example, within Darkness alone). When light from the element Darkness falls on a shining object consisting of Lightning, the lit side of the Lightning-object gets darkened by the light from Darkness-object.



The picture above shows the whole process from the observer's perspective. On the right is a shining object consisting of Darkness; on the left is a self-

luminous object consisting of Lightning. As the light from the shining object on the right hits the Lightning-object, the lit section gets darkened, as the low-frequency light immobilizes the high-frequency light body of the sphere on the left. This is exactly the same principle that we observe during the waning and waxing of the Moon - when the Moon is illuminated by the Sun, the lit side of the Moon is darkened.

Moon Phases



The interaction between the Moon and the Sun is the most common example of immobilization of light bodies. We have been taught that the Moon merely serves as a reflector of the sunlight, and that the dark sections of the Moon are not lit by the Sun. The irony is that the dark section of the Moon is lit by the Sun, while the luminous section emits it's own, cool, high-frequency light . As the light bodies of the Sun and of the Moon overlap, the section of the Moon's light body which is interacting with the Sun's light body is immobilized and the radiance of the Moon is partly canceled by the Sun. On a new Moon, their light bodies almost entirely overlap and the Moon is entirely lit by the Sun, which lets the Moon appear entirely dark.

"During all the period during which the moon is growing in her light, she is transferring it to herself when opposite to the sun during fourteen days ***her light is accomplished in the heaven, and when she is illumined throughout, her light is accomplished full in the heaven. "***

The Book Of Enoch 78 : 11-12

The verse 78 : 12 describes the new Moon being illuminated throughout, which

is a solid reference to the immobilization of the Moon light. The next question is, Why is the Moon waxing and waning? - As the Moon's light body withdraws from the Sun's light body, the Moon's light body is gradually being released. In the process, the Moon is waxing until it's at its farthest point from the Sun on full Moon, when their light bodies are not interacting and the entire Moon radiates its own, blueish and fluorescent light.

We want to know what happens during the waning. As the Moon is at it farthest point from the Sun, it appears entirely visible in the sky. But since the Sun travels approximately 59 km/h faster than the Moon, it starts to catch up with the Moon from the east. As the distance between the two luminaries decreases, the Sun's light body gradually immobilizes the Moon's light body, and the Moon gradually covers in darkness, from the eastern side to the western until it's entirely darkened on the next new Moon.

Why are Stars Not Visible During the Day?

The Moon is not the only case of immobilization. Another example is stars. More and more people pay attention to the fact that stars cannot be seen during the day. Weather balloons which have reached altitudes of over twenty kilometers have recorded a completely black sky void of any stars. If the heliocentric model were correct and stars were distant suns, it should be no problem spotting stars at certain altitudes during the day. After all, it would the lower atmosphere to glare them out, yet there is proof that the sky above the lower atmosphere appears pitch black, without a single star to be seen. The first stars appear in the twilight, after the Sun has set and the sky is almost dark. Then, all of the sudden, small, bright lights start to pop up on the dark, blue sky. The reason for that is : Like the Moon, stars too consist of Lightning and radiate a cool, high-frequency light which is being immobilized in the daylight zone. The first stars pop up when the light body of the Sun has withdrawn and no longer immobilizes the star light, whereupon stars suddenly become visible.

Planetary Phases

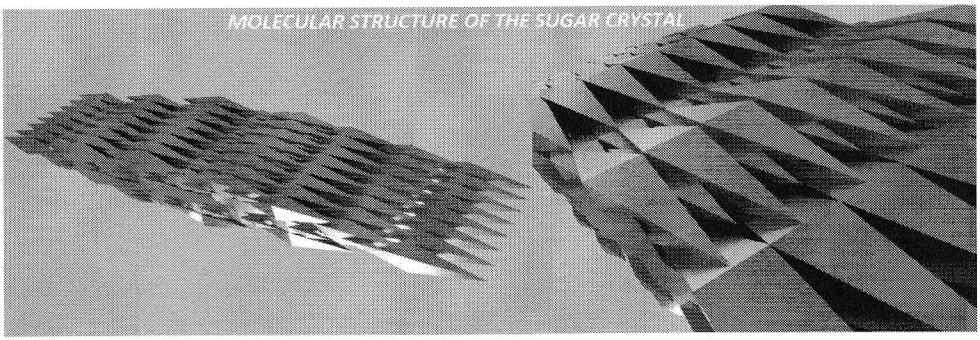
Like the Moon and stars, planets also consist of Lightning. Planets radiate the same cold, high-frequency light which is being cancelled by the light body of the Sun. Planets complete their cycles of waxing and waning in the same manner as the Moon does, with the exception that the Moon completes its cycle

in 28 days, while the cycles of planets amount up to twenty-eight years. However, the principle of immobilization of light bodies is the same.

Transparency of Solid Materials

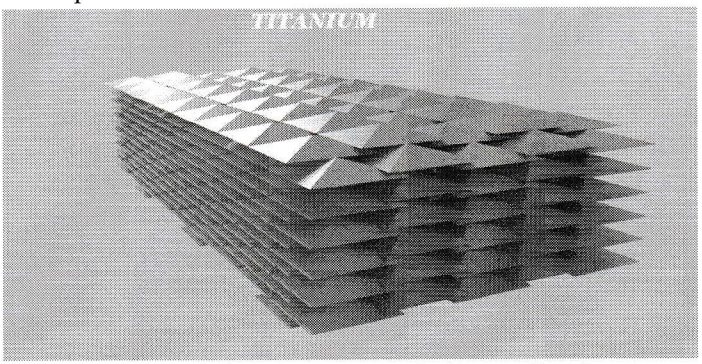
Perhaps everyone has at least ones wondered why some materials are transparent and others not. Glass, for example, is a solid material, yet it is transparent. What exactly makes glass transparent?

First of all, visible light is a tiny fabric which transmits visual information via vibration. The difference between a transparent material and a non-transparent material is in their atomic and molecular structure. Some materials have a porous molecular structure, and some have a dense structure.



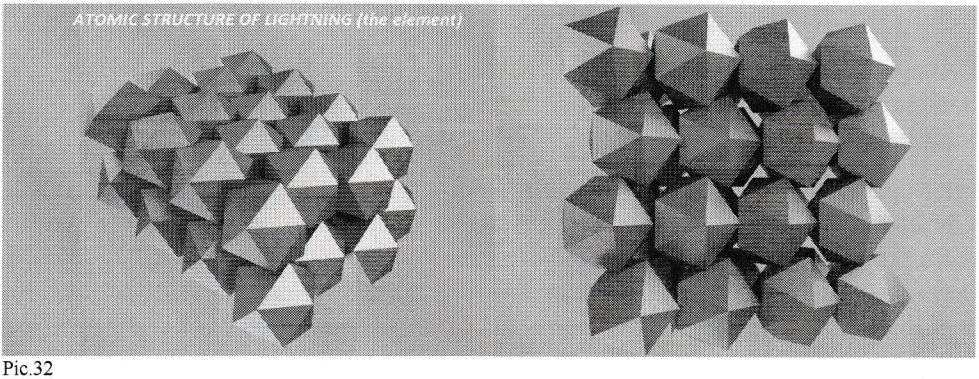
Pic.31

A sugar crystal is transparent, and it's also porous on the molecular level. The porosity of the structure gives the sugar molecule its transparency. This is because the vibration of the fabric of light is not fully absorbed due to the open spaces within the structure. This ensures that the vibrating fiber of visible light can permeate the porous structure and retain its vibration. The same can be said



about any transparent material and any crystal. Generally, the transparency of a

material derives from the porosity of its structure, as porosity is conductivity. Unlike the sugar crystal, titanium has a structure that has practically no spaces between the atoms; and that is why we can't see through it. Metals have a structure that is so tight and dense that all of the vibration of the fabric of light is being absorbed, which blocks all visual information.



Pic.32

Lightning is said to be the most transparent element. A look at its atomic structure reveals why - the atomic structure of Lightning is very porous and has lots of space between the atoms. This has the effect that the vibration of the fabric of light is well-conducted, and visual information is well-transmitted through the structure.

Generally, everything transparent; including water, glass, plastic, crystals , etc; has a porous structure which is capable of conducting the vibration of the fabric of visible light.

Creation of Light and Darkness

Our next point is the question of the origin of atoms. In the previous titles we have discussed the nature of the domains and the properties of atoms. Atoms are mainly "bubbles" of geometric shapes moving within the domain. The "bubbles" are the result of a contraction of the domain/medium. At some point, the domain(s) contracted releasing an immensely huge amount of hollow spaces, which make up everything around us, including ourselves. The question is, when and how exactly were these "bubbles" created. Was there a major event at which all atoms were created? Absolutely. This very event is accurately described in the Book of Enoch. We have discussed the following verses multiple times before, now we are going to focus on a context therein that we have not discussed yet, namely, the very event of creation of Light and

Darkness. So let's start with Light.

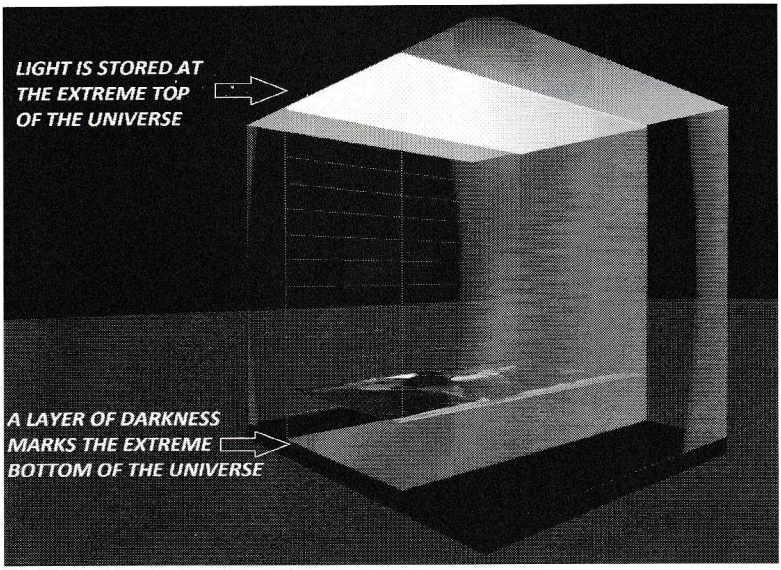
Creation of light :

"I placed for Myself a Throne and sat down on it. Then, to the light, I spoke : 'You go up higher than the Throne, and ***be solidified much higher than the Throne****, and become the foundation for the highest things.'* ***There was nothing higher than the light, except nothing itself****. And again I bowed Myself, and I looked upward from my Throne."*

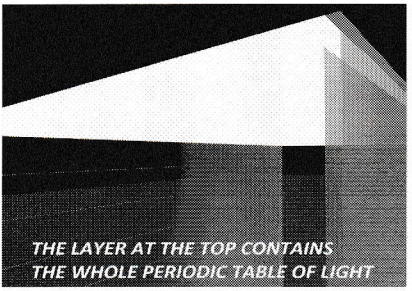
The Second Book Of Enoch

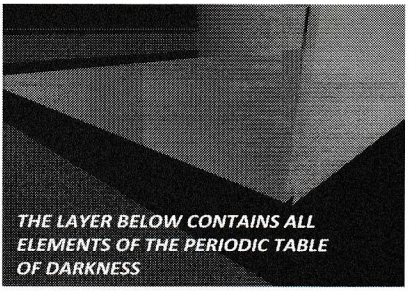
The verse above describes the event in which God commands the domain of Light to contract and release Light-atoms. After the domain has released the desired amount of atoms, God causes the whole newly created mass to ascend to the extreme top of the universe, where it is stored. ***"There was nothing higher than the light, except nothing itself."***

Light marks the highest elevation within Creation; Darkness marks the lowest.



Pic.33 : Light at the top of the universe





Light is a self-sufficient element that has its own "periodic table". Light may have as many elements as Darkness, or even more. It's also the element of the heavenly things, such as angels, spirits and much, much else. Perhaps most of Creation exists on the domain of Light. Here on Earth, we cannot perceive Light, as the frequency on this platform separates the two domains. However, Light is fully physical on other platforms, and in other realms.

Creation of Darkness :

The creation of Darkness is also accurately described in the following verse :

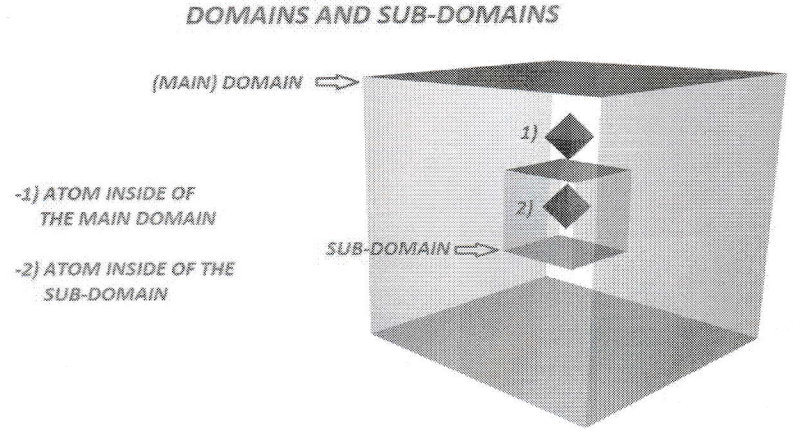
"I called out a second time to the very lowest things, and I said, 'Let one of the invisible things come out visibly, solid. And Arkhas came out, solid, heavy and very black. I said, 'Open yourself up, Arkhas, and ***let what is born from you become visible!'*** *And he disintegrated himself. There came out an age, dark, very large, carrying the creation of all lower things. And I saw how good it was. I said to him,* ***'Come down low and become solid! And become the foundation of the lowest things!'*** *And it came about. And he came down and became solid. And he became the foundation of the very lowest things.* ***And there is nothing lower than the darkness except nothing itself.****"*

In other words, God causes Darkness to solidify, or to release atoms. After the domain of Darkness had contracted and released the desired amount of atomic mass, God caused it to descend all the way down to the lowest bottom of the universe. *"**And there is nothing lower than the darkness except nothing itself.**"*

The extreme bottom is the storage of Darkness. When matter was created, it was sent to the extreme bottom of the universe. At some point, however, it has been diffused over the surface of the Earth via portals. Similarly, Light is stored at the extreme top; from there, the desired amount of the element is being sent to the desired location via portals.

Domains and Sub-domains

Next subject: sub-domains. This title comprises one of the most important and fundamental principles in the universe, and is going to get more attention in the course of this book. First of all, what is a sub-domain? Like the name already tells, a sub-domain is a smaller version of the domain. This is not going to be a long title, since we're already familiar with the domains and their mechanics. Everything that can be said about the domain can be said about about the sub-domain. However, there are some aspects that need elaboration.



Pic.34 : a domain and a sub-domain

Picture 34 shows a "main" domain, and a smaller sub-domain inside the main domain. Both of the domains are of the element Darkness. There are also two huge atoms which represent objects; one in the main domain, and one in the sub-domain. Each atom moves within its domain; each domain acts as a continuum; both domains share the same laws of propagation of atoms, as well as the same geometry. However, there are two notions to be added :

1) ***No interaction between the two domains:*** The two domains act as separate spaces. This means that the two atoms do not interact with each other as long as they are not occupying one and the same domain. Every atom interacts only with atoms that are within its own domain. Here we see two parallel domains occupying the same coordinates, yet they are in no way interfering. The only way for one of the atoms to get to the other domain is through a portal (teleportation), as there is no other way to exit or to enter a domain (except through the bottom, since the domains have no bottom, but it's not certain if it works)

2) ***Seperate time-flow:*** Each sub-domain has separate time-flow. That is, if

the atom enters from the main domain into the sub-domain through a portal, and returns to his domain one hour later later, he may find himself at a different point in time that he expected; he could, for example, reenter his domain at the same time as he left, and his radio clock would show the exact time of his departure. It is also not excluded that he could find himself two years "in the future". Over the last hundred years, there have been countless cases of disappearances in the Bermuda Triangle and at the coast of Japan (among others). Airplanes disappear from the radar in mid flight to never reappear again. Ships go missing without a trace; and in some cases the missing ships reappear years or decades later, without the crew, and without a single body on board - almost as if the crew has been evacuated and the vessel has been returned.

The logical explanation for the disappearances in the Bermuda Triangle (and similar locations) is that the vessels, as well as the airplanes, enter a sub-domain through portals which periodically open and close in certain locations. A sub-domain can also be described as a parallel world - it has its own repetitive space; it has its own perspective and horizon line; it has its own sky; the big difference to our world is that it is smaller that the surface of the Earth. A sub-domain can be a cube with 600 km long sides; it can be a cube with 300 km, with 1000 km, or even with 2000+ km long sides. The best example is found in the Revelation of John. It describes the Heavenly Jerusalem descending from the sky.

"And the city lieth foursquare, and the length is as large as the breadth: and he measured the city with the reed, twelve thousand furlongs. ***The length and the breadth and the height of it are equal****."*

John 21 : 16

Note that the length, breadth, and height are equal. This is because the New Jerusalem is a sub-domain, a parallel world with its own time-flow. And the only way to enter or exit it is through gates (or portals).

"On the east three gates; on the north three gates; on the south three gates; and on the west three gates."

John 21 : 13

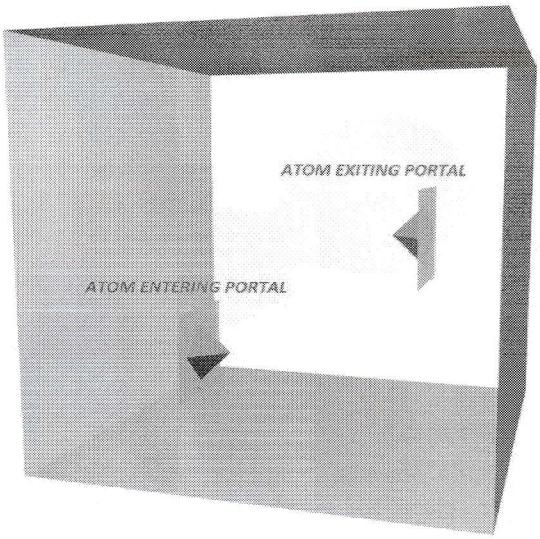
The universe has many parallel worlds (or sub-domains) existing parallel to our world. The Garden of Eden is also a sub-domain which still exists and is situated somewhere in the Middle East. It still harbors Paradise, angels, and much else. Although the Garden of Eden occupies the same space as we do, our world is not interfering with it, as our main domain and sub-domains do not interfere.

In addition to the domains:

All domains, main domains and sub-domains are **bottomless.** Which means that domains have no boundary at the bottom. It also means that the domain only acts repetitive horizontally, but not vertically. For example, an object moving up will not reappear at the bottom, as there is no up-down/down-up loop. The top of the domain acts as a solid ceiling, whereas there is no solid bottom below. Instead, moving downwards, an object is likely to fall out of its domain into the non-existence - similarly to a bubble rising in water and "popping" at the surface, but in the opposite direction.

Portals and Teleportation

And our final title for this chapter is teleportation. A lot of people have problems imagining how teleportation and portals work outside of science-fiction movies. For a good reason - teleportation is physically not possible in the heliocentric universe due to the fact that the current concept of matter suggests that the atom is a solid object with its own mass, and that it exists and works independently from space itself, and that it does not depend on a medium. In addition, space itself does not assume a medium; according to scientists, space is empty, and there is no relation between space and matter, as both represent two separate and independent aspects of the heliocentric, gravity-based universe. Under the named conditions, a teleportation of solid and independent atoms from one point in the empty space to another is, of course, nonsense, as the whole heliocentric concept of space and atoms simply lacks a platform for teleportation.

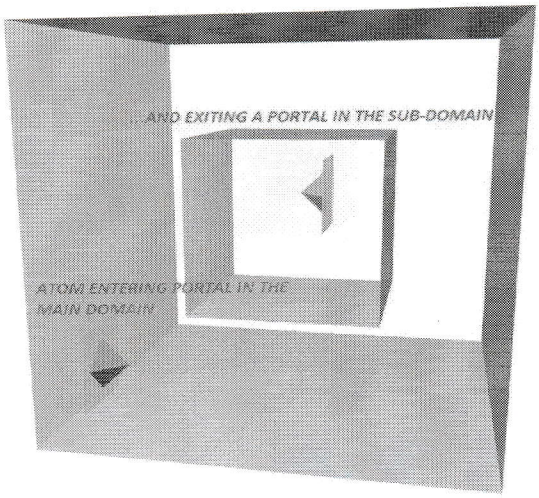


Pic.35

However, the idea of teleportation is not contradicting the concept of the domain. Picture 35: Two portals are opened; an atom enters the portal on the left and exits the portal on the right. Unlike in the conventional heliocentric idea of independent atoms, the atoms in the domain are void spaces which do not represent matter, but the absence thereof. Matter is the medium itself, which is the domain, whereas atoms, being void spaces within the medium, can be projected to any given point within the medium, since contrary to the official model, which assumes that atoms are matter and space is empty, the roles in the domain concept are reversed. With this in mind, the idea of teleportation of matter within the medium of the domain is just as plausible as motion itself. Furthermore, we know that the domain itself acts as a continuum, since the ends of the domain are "adjoined". That is, as soon as the atom reaches the end of the domain, it is instantly "projected" to the opposite end of the domain. This is exactly how portals work. The two portals in picture 35 adjoin two points in space within the domain, just like the ends of the domain are adjoined. As the atom enters one portal, it's instantly projected to the other point in space and exits through the second portal. The next question is, how do the portals work and what exactly are they?

A portal is a layer of vibration. It can be a horizontal layer; it can be a vertical layer. Two portals, one entrance and one exit, are two layers of vibration that share one and the same frequency. By vibrating at the same frequency, the two portals connect two points within the domain. However, portals do not only connect points within one and the same domain, but they can also connect a

domain and a sub-domain, as well as two separate sub-domains. For example, a main domain and a sub-domain can be connected via two portals - one in the main domain and one in the sub-domain. An object can thus travel between the two domains.



Pic.36

Picture 36: Two portals connecting a domain and a sub-domain.

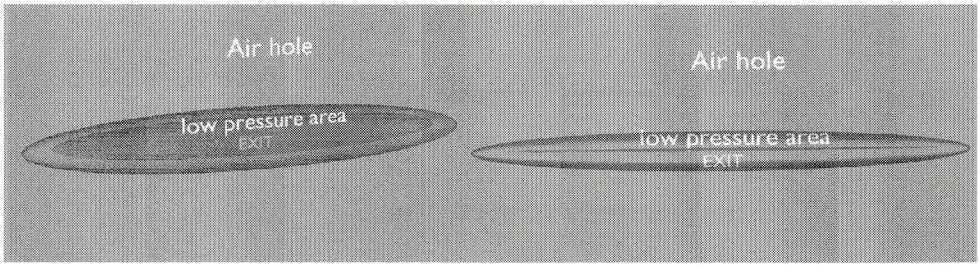
The entrance-portals and the exit-portals are flat layers of one and the same frequency. The effect of a "jump" in space may be achieved if both, the entrance and the exit share an identical frequency. When the bubble passes through the entrance-window, it is being projected to the exit-window. Keep in mind that is a rough explanation to sum up the principle of projection of matter within the medium. This topic deserves far more elaboration and research than presented in this work. Nevertheless, teleportation does in no way contradict the domain-concept as described. It does, however, contradict the heliocentric model. Our world view is predominantly shaped by the Einsteinian idea of space and matter, which excludes a relation between atoms and space, which in turn makes teleportation and portals sound like wild science-fiction to most supporters of the Einsteinian world view. The concept of matter being the medium, and atoms being bubbles in the medium,on the other hand, assumes a possibility of an instant projection of the bubble to any desired point within the medium. In fact, teleportation and "jumps" are one of the basic and fundamental principles of the universe. People, ships, and airplanes are "jumping" between the extreme West and extreme East all the time without realizing it. Angels and spirits move in space using portals (..Enoch is traveling

through portals). The atmosphere is full of invisible exits. Rain, snow, hail, winds, dew, clouds, and lightning balls enter our lower atmosphere through exits, day in day out. Although they are not visible and do not interfere with matter, they do create low pressure areas in the air. An exit is a layer of high frequency vibration that affects the surrounding aether, which causes the affected area to 1) be colder than the surrounding environment, and 2) have a lower air pressure. When we spray a dose of air freshener into the air, we see cloud-like stream shooting out and instantly evaporating. Another aspect is the cold temperature of the stream. When we spray air freshener into the air, we see an interaction between low pressure and high pressure. The high pressure shooting out of the dose interacts with the lower pressure of the surrounding atmosphere and causes a decline in temperature, which is accompanied by a cloud formation. Portals in the atmosphere have similar properties - the high frequency vibration of the portal causes a decline in temperature, as well as a cloud formation around it. Christ was reportedly received by a cloud as He ascended to heaven, which assumes a difference in air pressure induced by the high frequency vibration of a portal - He was received by a portal, not by a regular cloud.

Exits, Entrances, and Air Holes

Two portals do not necessarily assume a connection working in both directions, but there is also a "one way" connection between two portals. This assumes one of the portals being the entrance, and the other being the exit. An object can enter the entrance portal and exit the exit-portal but not vice versa. The lower atmosphere is full of invisible exits for rain, snow, hail etc. These exits, being layers of vibration, create low-pressure areas around them which are generally known as air holes.

Airplanes periodically fall into what is called "air holes". If you are lucky enough to experience this phenomenon from the inside of the airplane, you will experience a sudden plunge in midair. If you hear an airplane falling into an air hole from the ground, you may hear the airplane suddenly making a deep and creepy noise which reminds of a war scene. When an airplane falls into a hole, it enters an atmospheric low pressure area which alters its sound. It's heard deeper and louder. Moreover, the airplane plunges as it enters the hole, again, due to a lower air pressure present the air hole.



Air holes are low pressure areas caused by the high-frequency vibration of the exits in the atmosphere. Exits are invisible and do not interfere with matter. The low-pressure areas created by the exits may be accompanied by cloud formations covering them, as well as without cloud formations.